

STIC Search Report Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 130896

TO: Zohreh Fay

Location: 3a61 / 3c70

Wednesday, September 01, 2004

Art Unit: 1614 Phone: 272-0573

Serial Number: 10 / 659708

From: Jan Delaval

Location: Biotech-Chem Library

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Phone: 272-2504

jan.delaval@uspto.gov

| Search Notes | | | |
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SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

| Requester's Full Name: 20 46 6 Fey Examiner #: 66646 Date: 8/26/94 Art Unit: 1619 Phone Number 30 571-272-9573 Serial Number: 10 / 659, 708 Mail Box and Bldg Room Location: Results Format Preferred teacher PAPER DISK E-MAIL 3670/3461 If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need. | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Phase provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or orders of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant entations, authors, etc. if Figure 1 Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract. | | | | | | | |
| Inter of Invention: A Method Inventors (please provide full names): | ds for treat | ting lung (ance Y usin) insulin | | | | | |
| Earliest Priority Filing Date: 9 | /11/02 | | | | | | |
| *For Sequence Searches Only* Please infelude appropriate serial number. | all pertinent information (p | arent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the | | | | | |
| ** * | se Search | The Claimed wethood of | | | | | |
| user | , e | | | | | | |
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| STAFF USE ONLY | Type of Search | Vendors and cost where applicable | | | | | |
| Searcher Phone = 22504 | NA Sequence (#) | STN | | | | | |
| Searcher Location. | Structure (#) | DialogQuestel/Orbit | | | | | |
| Date Searcher Préked Up 911 | Bibliographic V | Dr.Link | | | | | |
| rate Completed: 51 | Litigation | l.exis/Nexis | | | | | |
| Searcher Prop & Review Time: | Fulltext | Sequence Systems | | | | | |
| Terrest Prog Time LO | Patent Family | WWW/Internet | | | | | |
| Online for F25 | Other | Other (specify) | | | | | |

Parisonskins

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 1 Sep 2004 VOL 141 ISS 10 FILE LAST UPDATED: 31 Aug 2004 (20040831/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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             859 S E12-E15
            2926 S E3()3
T<sub>1</sub>2
            1267 S INSULIN LIKE GROWTH FACTOR BINDING PROTEIN 3
L3
L4
            3278 S L1-L3
                 E INSULIN/CT
L5
            2241 S E70, E76
                 E E62+ALL
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L6
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1.7
                 E LUNG NEOPLASM/CT
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L14
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L15
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L20
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L21 -
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             22 S L19, L21
L22
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L26
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    ANSWER 1 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     2004:252365 HCAPLUS
ΔN
DN
     140:247046
ED
     Entered STN: 26 Mar 2004
TI
     Methods for treating cancer, particularly lung cancer, using
     insulin-like growth factor
     binding protein-3
     Leyland-jones, Brian
IN
PA
     Insmed, Inc., USA
SO
     PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
     Patent
LA
     English
IC
     ICM A61K038-28
     1-6 (Pharmacology)
     Section cross-reference(s): 2
FAN.CNT 1
                                          APPLICATION NO.
     PATENT NO.
                        KIND
                              DATE
                                                                 DATE
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                                           -----
                               20040325
PΙ
     WO 2004024179
                         A1
                                          WO 2003-US28354
                                                                  20030911 <--
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            BY, KG, KZ, MD
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,
            NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
            GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
                                          US 2003-659708
     US 2004127411
                         A1
                               20040701
                                                                  20030911 <--
PRAI US 2002-409852P
                               20020911
                         Р
                                        <---
CLASS
                CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
 PATENT NO.
 WO 2004024179
               ICM
                       A61K038-28
    The invention discloses the use of insulin like
     growth factor binding protein-
     3 (IGFBP-3) as an antineoplastic agent. More
    particularly, the invention discloses the use of IGFBP-3
     in the treatment of patients with lung cancer.
    cancer treatment insulin like growth
ST
     factor binding protein 3; lung
    cancer antitumor IGFBP3
IT
    Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU
     (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGFBP-3; insulin-like
       growth factor binding protein-
       3 for treating cancer, particularly lung cancer)
IT
    Drug resistance
        (antitumor; insulin-like growth
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factor binding protein-3 for
        treating cancer, particularly lung cancer)
IT
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colorectal carcinoma; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein-3 for
        treating cancer, particularly lung cancer)
IT
     Drug delivery systems
        (infusions, i.v.; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein-3 for
        treating cancer, particularly lung cancer)
IT
     Drug delivery systems
        (injections, i.v.; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein-3 for
        treating cancer, particularly lung cancer)
IT
     Drug delivery systems
        (injections, s.c.; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein-3 for
        treating cancer, particularly lung cancer)
     Antitumor agents
IT
     Drug delivery systems
     Drug interactions
     Human
       Lung, neoplasm
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
     Radiosensitizers, biological
     Radiotherapy
        (insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein-3 for treating cancer,
        particularly lung cancer)
IT
     neu (receptor)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein-3 for treating cancer,
        particularly lung cancer)
IT
     Drug delivery systems
        (parenterals; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein-3 for
        treating cancer, particularly lung cancer)
IT
     Antitumor agents
        (resistance to; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein-3 for
        treating cancer, particularly lung cancer)
     41575-94-4, Carboplatin
TT
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
        (insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein-3 for treating cancer,
        particularly lung cancer)
                              97682-44-5, Irinotecan
                                                        180288-69-1, Herceptin
     33069-62-4, Paclitaxel
IT
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein-3 for treating cancer,
        particularly lung cancer)
RE.CNT
              THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
(1) West, S; US 5681818 1997 HCAPLUS
L26 ANSWER 2 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     2004:80714 HCAPLUS
DN
     140:141434
ED
     Entered STN: 01 Feb 2004
     Human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks
     underlying the development of cancer and other diseases
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Merino, Alejandro; Bouwmeester, Tewis; Bauer, Andreas; Drewes, Gerard;
IN
     Marzioch, Martina; Kruse, Ulrich; Superti-Furga, Giulio; Eberhard, Dirk;
     Ruffner, Heinz; Hobson, Scott; Helftenbein, Gerd; Cruciat, Cristina
     Cellzome Ag, Germany; et al.
PA
SO
     PCT Int. Appl., 810 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
     Patent
     English
LA
IC
     ICM C07K014-39
CC
     6-3 (General Biochemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3, 14
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.
                          KIND
                                  DATE
                                              APPLICATION NO.
                                                                       DATE
     _____
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PI
     WO 2004009622
                           A2
                                  20040129
                                             WO 2003-EP7835
                                                                       20030718 <--
         W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
              KG, KZ, MD, RU
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              NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
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PRAI EP 2002-16109
                                  20020719
                           Α
     EP 2002-16111
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                           Α
     EP 2002-16123
                                            <--
                           Α
                                  20020719
     EP 2002-16128
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     EP 2002-16427
                           Α
                                  20020722 <--
CLASS
                 CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
 PATENT NO.
 ______
 WO 2004009622 ICM
                         C07K014-39
     The present invention relates to protein complexes involved in cellular
AB
     processes which have been shown to be critical for the development of various
     forms of cancer, component proteins of the said complexes, fragments and
     derivs. of the component proteins, and antibodies specific to the
     complexes. The present invention also relates to methods for use of the
     complexes and their interacting proteins in, inter alia, screening,
     diagnosis, and therapy, as well as to methods of preparing the complexes.
ST
     human protein complex sequence cancer diagnosis drug therapy
IT
     Cyclins
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (A, complexes; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular
        networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)
IT
     Transport proteins
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (ABC (ATP-binding cassette) transporters, family D-member 3; human
        protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying
        the development of cancer and other diseases)
IT
     Transport proteins
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (ABCC3 (ATP-binding cassette transporter sub-family C member 3); human
        protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying
        the development of cancer and other diseases)
IT
     Transport proteins
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
```

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(ADP/ATP carrier; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(ARP2 (actin-related protein 2); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(BAG-1 (Bcl2-associated athanogene 1); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(BIK (Bcl-2-interacting killer); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(BNIP3; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(BTG1; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(Bad; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(Bax; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(Bcl-2; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(Bim; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(CAF-1 (chromatin assembly factor I), subunit C; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(CBL; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Proteins

IT

IT

IT

IT

TT

IT

TT

IT

IT

IT

IT

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (CDC37; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Antigens RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (CENP-F (centromere-associated protein F); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Enzymes, biological studies RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (DNA helicase II; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (DNA-binding, UV-damaged; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Gene, animal RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (ERBIN; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (GAB1 (GRB2-associated binder 1); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (GRB (growth factor receptor-bound), GRB7; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (GRB-2 (growth factor receptor-bound protein 2); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Cell migration (Gab1 signaling protein complex; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Epidermal growth factor receptors RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (HER4; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Heat-shock proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (HSP 90, α; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(IGFBP-3; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TТ Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (IRS-1 (insulin receptor substrate 1); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (IRS-2 (insulin receptor substrate 2); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (MAD2 (mitotic arrest deficient 2), MAD2L1; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT DNA formation factors RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (MCM4; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) ТТ RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (MLH3; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Proteins IT RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (MSH6; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Antigens RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (NY-CO-7; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (PDCD (programmed cell death), 2; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (RAD50; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (RAP1 (repressor/activator site-binding protein 1); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (RINGO1; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular

networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

IT Enzymes, biological studies RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (RNA helicase; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT GTPase-activating protein RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (RasGAP; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (SHC; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (SKP1 (S-phase kinase-associated protein 1); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (TRF1 (telomeric repeat-binding factor 1); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (TRF2 (telomere repeat-binding factor 2); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Ribonucleoproteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (U5 snRNP (U5 snRNA-containing small nuclear ribonucleoprotein); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Anion channel RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (VDAC (voltage-dependent anion channel); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Annexins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (VI; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (WD repeat-containing; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Glycoproteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (ZAG (zinc- α 2-glycoprotein); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

TT

Purification

(affinity; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Transport proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (amino acid transporter, excitatory; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TT Nervous system, disease (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (c-Raf; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Proteins TT RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (c-crk; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TT Intestine, neoplasm (colon; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TT Intestine, neoplasm (colorectal; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (complexes; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (complexes; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TΤ Nervous system, disease (degeneration; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TΤ Interleukins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (enhancer binding factor 3; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Growth factor receptors RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (erbB-3, HER\$; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (fragments; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Agglutinins and Lectins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (galectin-7; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular

networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

TT

Proteins

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Nucleic acids

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (gene CDC2, complexes; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Phosphoproteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (gene cdk2, complexes; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Ribonucleoproteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hnRNP (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Ribonucleoproteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hnRNP H2 (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein H2); human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Alzheimer's disease Bladder, neoplasm Buffers Chemotherapy Disease, animal Drug design Drug screening Drugs Genetic vectors Human Labels Leukemia Lung, neoplasm Lymphoma Mammary gland, neoplasm Melanoma Microarray technology Molecular cloning Multiple myeloma Neoplasm Nucleic acid hybridization Ovary, neoplasm Prognosis Prostate gland, neoplasm Protein sequences Psoriasis Stomach, neoplasm Susceptibility (genetic) Test kits Transcriptional regulation Transformation, genetic (human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Reagents RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)

RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES

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(human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks
        underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)
IT
     Epidermal growth factor receptors
     Filamin
     GTPase-activating protein
     Glial fibrillary acidic protein
     Hepatocyte growth factor receptors
     Proliferating cell nuclear antigen
     Transcription factors
     Transferrin receptors
     neu (receptor)
     neu (receptor)
     α1-Acid glycoprotein
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks
        underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)
     Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
IT
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
     USES (Uses)
        (human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks
        underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)
IT
    Apoptosis
        (induction, by Bcl-2; human protein sequences of protein complexes of
        cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other
        diseases)
IT
    Neoplasm
        (metastasis, by Gabl protein complex; human protein sequences of
        protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of
        cancer and other diseases)
IT
     Diagnosis
        (mol.; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular
        networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)
IT
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (mutS; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular
        networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)
IT
     Proteins
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (nuclear matrix-associated; human protein sequences of protein complexes
        of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other
IT
     Proteins
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (nucleolar organizer-associated; human protein sequences of protein
        complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and
        other diseases)
TT
     Proteins
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (nucleophosmin; human protein sequences of protein complexes of
        cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other
       diseases)
     Proteins
IT
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (nucleoplasmins; human protein sequences of protein complexes of
        cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other
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diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (p120; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (p23; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) ΙT Ras proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (p23R-ras; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) Proteins IT RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (p30; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) TТ Animal tissue Cell Organ, animal (protein expression in; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (recombinant, protein fused with tag or label; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (semaphorin 3A; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Neoplasm (solid; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (telokins; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Transport proteins RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (tricarboxylate transporter; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) IT Amyloid RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (β-; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases) 652208-91-8, Protein (human) TT 652207-39-1, Protein (human) 652208-92-9, 652208-93-0, Protein (human) 652208-94-1, Protein Protein (human)

652208-95-2, Protein (human)

Protein (human)

652208-97-4, Protein (human) 652208-98-5, Protein (human)

652209-00-2, Protein (human)

652208-96-3, Protein (human)

652209-01-3, Protein

652208-99-6,

652209-02-4, Protein (human) 652209-04-6, Protein (human) 652209-05-7, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-09-1, Protein (human) 652209-11-5, Protein (human) 652209-12-6, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-16-0, Protein (human) 652209-18-2, Protein (human) 652209-19-3, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-23-9, Protein (human) 652209-25-1, Protein (human) 652209-26-2, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-30-8, Protein (human) (human) 652209-32-0, Protein (human) 652209-33-1, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-37-5, Protein (human) (human) 652209-39-7, Protein (human) 652209-40-0, Protein (human) Protein (human) (human) 652209-46-6, Protein (human) 652209-47-7, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-51-3, Protein (human) 652209-53-5, Protein (human) 652209-54-6, Protein (human) 652209-55-7, Protein (human) 652209-58-0, Protein (human) 652209-60-4, Protein (human) 652209-61-5, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-65-9, Protein (human) 652209-67-1, Protein (human) 652209-68-2, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-72-8, Protein (human) (human) 652209-74-0, Protein (human) Protein (human) (human) 652209-79-5, Protein (human) 652209-81-9, Protein (human) 652209-82-0, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-84-2, Protein (human) 652209-85-3 652209-86-4, Protein (human) (human) 652209-88-6, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-93-3, Protein (human) 652209-95-5, Protein (human) 652209-96-6, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652209-98-8, Protein (human) 652209-99-9 652210-00-9, Protein (human) 652210-02-1, Protein (human) 652210-03-2, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652210-07-6, Protein (human) 652210-09-8, Protein (human) 652210-10-1, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652210-14-5, Protein (human) 652210-16-7, Protein (human) 652210-17-8, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652210-21-4, Protein (human) 652210-23-6, Protein (human) 652210-24-7, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652210-28-1, Protein (human) 652210-30-5, Protein (human) 652210-31-6, Protein (human) Protein (human) 652210-33-8, Protein (human) 652210-35-0, Protein (human) 652210-37-2, Protein (human) 652210-38-3, Protein (human) 652210-40-7, Protein (human) 652210-41-8, Protein (human) 652210-42-9, Protein (human) 652210-43-0, Protein (human) 652210-44-1, Protein 652210-45-2, Protein (human) (human) 652210-47-4, Protein (human) 652210-48-5, Protein (human) 652210-49-6,

652209-03-5, Protein (human) 652209-07-9, Protein (human) 652209-08-0, Protein 652209-10-4, Protein (human) 652209-14-8, Protein (human) 652209-15-9, Protein 652209-17-1, Protein (human) 652209-21-7, Protein (human) 652209-22-8, Protein 652209-24-0, Protein (human) 652209-28-4, Protein (human) 652209-29-5, Protein 652209-31-9, Protein (human) 652209-35-3, Protein (human) 652209-36-4, Protein 652209-38-6, Protein (human) 652209-42-2, Protein (human) 652209-43-3, Protein 652209-44-4, Protein (human) 652209-45-5, Protein (human) 652209-49-9, Protein (human) 652209-50-2, Protein 652209-52-4, Protein (human) 652209-56-8, Protein (human) 652209-57-9, Protein 652209-59-1, Protein (human) 652209-64-8, Protein 652209-63-7, Protein (human) 652209-66-0, Protein (human) 652209-70-6, Protein (human) 652209-71-7, Protein 652209-73-9, Protein (human) 652209-75-1, Protein (human) 652209-77-3, Protein (human) 652209-78-4, Protein 652209-80-8, Protein (human) 652209-85-3, Protein 652209-87-5, Protein (human) 652209-89-7, Protein (human) 652209-91-1, Protein (human) 652209-92-2, Protein 652209-94-4, Protein (human) 652209-99-9; Protein 652210-01-0, Protein (human) 652210-05-4, Protein (human) 652210-06-5, Protein 652210-08-7, Protein (human) 652210-12-3, Protein (human) 652210-13-4, Protein 652210-15-6, Protein (human) 652210-19-0, Protein (human) 652210-20-3, Protein 652210-22-5, Protein (human) 652210-26-9, Protein (human) 652210-27-0, Protein 652210-29-2, Protein (human) 652210-34-9, Protein 652210-36-1, Protein (human) 652210-46-3, Protein (human)

652209-06-8, 652209-13-7, 652209-20-6, 652209-27-3, 652209-34-2, 652209-41-1, 652209-48-8, 652209-62-6, 652209-69-3, 652209-83-1, 652209-90-0, 652209-97-7, 652210-04-3, 652210-11-2, 652210-18-9, 652210-25-8, 652210-32-7. 652210-39-4

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652210-50-9, Protein (human)
                                                 652210-51-0, Protein
Protein (human)
          652210-52-1, Protein (human)
                                         652210-53-2, Protein (human)
652210-54-3, Protein (human)
                               652210-55-4, Protein (human)
Protein (human)
                  652210-57-6, Protein (human)
                                                 652210-58-7, Protein
          652210-59-8, Protein (human)
                                         652210-60-1, Protein (human)
652210-61-2, Protein (human)
                               652210-62-3, Protein (human)
                  652210-64-5, Protein (human)
                                                 652210-65-6, Protein
Protein (human)
          652210-66-7, Protein (human)
                                         652210-67-8, Protein (human)
652210-68-9, Protein (human)
                               652210-69-0, Protein (human)
                                                              652210-70-3,
                  652210-71-4, Protein (human)
                                                 652210-72-5, Protein
Protein (human)
          652210-73-6, Protein (human)
                                         652210-74-7, Protein (human)
652210-75-8, Protein (human)
                               652210-76-9, Protein (human)
                                                              652210-77-0,
                  652210-78-1, Protein (human)
                                                 652210-79-2, Protein
          652210-80-5, Protein (human)
                                         652210-81-6, Protein (human)
652210-82-7, Protein (human)
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
   (amino acid sequence; human protein sequences of protein complexes of
   cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other
   diseases)
                                  9027-01-4
9023-70-5, Glutamine synthetase
                                              9028-06-2, Proline 4
             9030-23-3, Thymidine phosphorylase
                                                  9030-74-4,
hydroxylase
                     9047-64-7, Ribonucleoside diphosphate reductase
Dihydropyrimidinase
                                       37318-49-3
                                                     50864-48-7,
9054-51-7, Histone acetyl transferase
Sphingosine kinase
                    60382-71-0, Diacylglycerol kinase
                                                        80449-01-0, DNA
               86480-67-3, Ubiquitin carboxyl terminal hydrolase
topoisomerase
                         116283-83-1, Elongation factor 2 kinase
115926-52-8, PI3-kinase
119699-77-3, Inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase
                                                    137632-09-8, HER2
        140879-24-9, Proteasome 148938-24-3, Meprin A
                                                           150605-49-5,
Palmitoyl protein thioesterase 1 192140-82-2, Squamous cell carcinoma
            205944-60-1, Squamous cell carcinoma antigen 2
                                                            213390-44-4,
antigen 1
ATP-dependent metalloprotease 303752-61-6, DNA-dependent protein kinase
362479-32-1, Serine threonine protein phosphatase 1
                                                     362674-81-5
372092-80-3, Protein kinase
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
   (human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular networks
   underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)
9014-24-8, DNA-dependent RNA polymerase
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
   (isoform II; human protein sequences of protein complexes of cellular
   networks underlying the development of cancer and other diseases)
9004-06-2, Elastase
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
   (of leukocytes, of leukocytes, inhibitor; human protein sequences of
   protein complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of
   cancer and other diseases)
9001-92-7, Protease
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
   (tags separated by cleavage site for a; human protein sequences of protein
   complexes of cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and
   other diseases)
366806-33-9, Casein kinase II
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
   (\alpha \text{ chain; human protein sequences of protein complexes of }
   cellular networks underlying the development of cancer and other
   diseases)
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AN
    2004:18721 HCAPLUS
    140:71004
DN
ED
     Entered STN: 09 Jan 2004
     Viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use for the
TI
     diagnosis and treatment of cancer
     Lee, Ho-young
IN
PΑ
     U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 82 pp.
SO
    CODEN: USXXCO
DT
     Patent
LΑ
     English
IC
     ICM A61K048-00
     ICS A61K038-18
NCL 424093200; 514002000; 514044000
     1-6 (Pharmacology)
     Section cross-reference(s): 15, 63
FAN.CNT 1
                                         APPLICATION NO.
                                                                 DATE
     PATENT NO.
                       KIND DATE
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DRAI US 2002-359536P P CLASS
                                         US 2003-377142
                                                                 20030225 <--
                               20040108
                               20020225 <--
CLASS
 PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
 ______
 US 2004005294 ICM A61K048-00
                ICS
                       A61K038-18
                       424093200; 514002000; 514044000
                NCL
     The present invention provides methods of inhibiting cancer cell growth by
AB
     using insulin-like growth factor-binding protein
     IGFBP-3 polypeptides and expression constructs coding
     therefor. In a particular aspect, the invention provides adenoviral
     constructs expressing IGFBP-3, and their use to
     inhibit non-small cell lung cancer. In addition, IGFBP-3
     expression can be diagnostic of cancer development and progression.
     Methods for assessing IGFBP-3 expression, for example
     using promoter methylation assays, are described.
     viral vector IGFBP3 diagnosis antitumor lung cancer
ST
IT
     Genetic methods
        (DNAse protection, for detecting IGFBP-3 gene
       mutation; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use
       for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
     Gene, microbial
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
  (E1, deletion of; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3
        and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BUU (Biological use, unclassified);
     DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (IGFBP-3; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-
        3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
     Estrogen receptors
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (binding agent, for cancer therapy; viral vectors encoding
        IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of
       cancer)
IT
     Promoter (genetic element)
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
        (cancer tissue-specific, inducible, constitutive; viral vectors
        encoding IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and
        treatment of cancer)
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Intestine, neoplasm
        (colon; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use for
        the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
    Adenoviral vectors
    Genetic vectors
    Retroviral vectors
        (encoding IGFBP-3; viral vectors encoding
        IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of
        cancer)
IT
    DNA sequence analysis
    RFLP (restriction fragment length polymorphism)
        (for detecting IGFBP-3 gene mutation; viral vectors
        encoding IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and
        treatment of cancer)
    Neoplasm
IT
        (hematol.; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use
        for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
    Promoter (genetic element)
IT
    RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (immediate early, CMV; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3
        and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
    Drug delivery systems
IT
        (intratumoral, systemic; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-
        3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
    Microwave
IT
    UV radiation
        (irradiation, therapy; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3
        and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
        (irradiation; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use
        for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
    PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
        (methylation specific; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3
        and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
    Neck, anatomical
        (neoplasm; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use
        for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
    Lung, neoplasm
        (non-small-cell carcinoma,
        treatment of; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and
        use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
    Lipids, biological studies
ΙT
    RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
        (non-viral vector encapsulated with; viral vectors encoding
        IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of
IT
    Mutation
        (of IGFBP-3 gene; viral vectors encoding
        IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of
IT
    Methylation
        (of the IGFBP-3 promoter; viral vectors encoding
        IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of
        cancer)
IT
    Gene, animal
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (oncogene, antisense, therapy; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-
        3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
    Hormones, animal, biological studies
IT
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (peptide, therapy; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3
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95058-81-4, Gemcitabine

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and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
    Genetic element
IT
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (polyadenylation signal, IGFBP-3 encoding vector
        comprising; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use
        for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
TT
    Proteins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (pro-apoptotic, therapy; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-
        3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
     Cytomegalovirus
        (promoter; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use
        for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
     Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (single chain, anti-oncogene, therapy; viral vectors encoding
        IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of
    Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
IT
     Cytokines
     Toxins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (therapy; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use
        for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
     Adeno-associated virus
     Herpesviridae
     Papillomavirus
     Vaccinia virus
        (vector, encoding IGFBP-3; viral vectors encoding
        IGFBP-3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of
        cancer)
IT
     Antitumor agents
     Brain, neoplasm
     Chemotherapy
     Esophagus, neoplasm
     Gene therapy
     Head, neoplasm
     Liver, neoplasm
       Lung, neoplasm
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
     Ovary, neoplasm
     Pancreas, neoplasm
     Prostate gland, neoplasm
     Radiotherapy
     Skin, neoplasm
     Stomach, neoplasm
     Surgery
     Testis, neoplasm
     Uterus, neoplasm
        (viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3 and use for the
        diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
     Radiotherapy
        (x-ray; viral vectors encoding {\tt IGFBP-3} and use for
        the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
                          50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide
                                                      50-76-0, Dactinomycin
ΙT
     50-07-7, Mitomycin
     51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil
                              51-75-2, Mechlorethamine 55-98-1, Busulfan
                         59-05-2, Methotrexate 148-82-3, Melphalan
     57-22-7, Vincristin
                             671-16-9, Procarbazine
                                                        865-21-4, Vinblastin
     305-03-3, Chlorambucil
     3778-73-2, Ifosfamide
                             7689-03-4, Camptothecin
                                                        10540-29-1, Tamoxifen
                             13010-20-3, Nitrosurea
     11056-06-7, Bleomycin
                                                       14913-33-8
                                                                    15663-27-1,
                 18378-89-7, Plicamycin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin
     Cisplatin
     23214-92-8, Doxorubicin
                                                   33419-42-0, Etoposide
                               33069-62-4, Taxol
                               84449-90-1, Raloxifene
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41575-94-4, Carboplatin

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125317-39-7, Navelbine
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (for cancer therapy; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-3
        and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
IT
     131384-38-8, Protein farnesyl transferase
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (inhibitor, for cancer therapy; viral vectors encoding IGFBP-
        3 and use for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer)
L26 ANSWER 4 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ΑN
     2003:950024 HCAPLUS
     140:13080
DИ
ED
     Entered STN: 05 Dec 2003
     IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or small
ΤI
     molecule
IN
     Mascarenhas, Desmond
PA
     U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 46 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 264,672.
SO
     CODEN: USXXCO
    Patent
DТ
LΑ
    English
TC
     ICM A61K038-00
NCL 514012000
CC
     1-12 (Pharmacology)
FAN.CNT 3
                                                                 DATE
     PATENT NO.
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                                           US 2003-383999
US 2002-215759
US 2002-264672
                       A1
                                20031204
                                                                   20030307 <--
PΙ
     US 2003224990
                        A1
     US 2003059430
                               20030327
                                                                   20020809 <--
                         A1
     US 2003161829
                                20030828
                                          US 2002-264672
                                                                  20021004 <--
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PRAI US 2001-323267P
US 2002-215759
US 2002-264672
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                         A2
                                20020809
                                         <--
     US 2002-264672
                         A2
                                20021004
CLASS
 PATENT NO.
               CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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 US 2003224990
                ICM
                        A61K038-00
                NCL
                        514012000
                ECLA
 US 2003224990
                        A61K038/30
                                                                            <--
 US 2003161829
                ECLA
                       A61K038/30
                                                                            <--
     New compns. based on IGF-binding protein
AB
     sequences are provided. The peptides of the invention have the following
     biol. property pro-apoptotic, antiangiogenic, antiinflammatory,
     cardiovascular, metal-binding, ECM-binding, cell internalization, protease
     inhibition, transcriptional modulation, cell imaging, and expression tag
     properties. New tools for high-throughput research are provided. New
     methods for the treatment of human disease are provided. IGFBP-
     3-derived peptide or small mol. is administered to subjects having
     disease, thereby alleviating the symptoms of the disease. The diseases
     that can be treated include cancer, autoimmune disease, cardiovascular
     indications, arthritis, asthma and allergy, reproductive indications,
     retinal proliferative disease, bone disease, inflammatory disease,
     inflammatory bowel disease, and fibrotic disease.
ST
     IGFBP peptide therapeutic use
TT
     Proteins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (Bax, expression of Bax-\alpha is stimulated by IFGBP3 and peptides;
        IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Extracellular matrix
        (ECM-binding activity; IGF-binding protein
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-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Proteins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (IAP (integrin-associated protein), proapoptotic and cell internalization
        activities of IGFBP peptides are integrin dependent;
        IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Allergy
     Allergy inhibitors
     Angiogenesis inhibitors
     Anti-inflammatory agents
     Antiarthritics
     Antiasthmatics
     Antitumor agents
     Arthritis
     Asthma
     Autoimmune disease
     Bone, disease
     Cardiovascular agents
     Chelating agents
     Fibrosis
     Human
     Imaging agents
     Immunomodulators
       Lung, neoplasm
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
     Neoplasm
     Ovary, neoplasm
     Pancreas, neoplasm
     Peptidomimetics
     Prostate gland, neoplasm
     Stomach, neoplasm
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     Peptides, biological studies
     RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU
     (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGFBP-3; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic
        properties)
IT
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
        (adenocarcinoma; IGF-binding protein
        -derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Signal transduction, biological
        (apoptotic activity of IGFBP peptides is dependent on
        PI3K/ILK signal transduction; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic
       properties)
IT
     Proteins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (caveolins, IGFBP derived peptide contains a caveolin
        consensus binding site; IGF-binding protein
        -derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
    Biological transport
        (cell internalization activity; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic
        properties)
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IT
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colon; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Reproduction, animal
        (disorder; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Gene, animal
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (expression tag properties; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic
        properties)
IT
     Intestine, disease
        (inflammatory; IGF-binding protein
        -derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Biological transport
        (intracellular, nuclear translocation of IGFBP peptides
        involves caveolin- and; IGF-binding protein
        -derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Transcription, genetic
        (modulators; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Cell nucleus
        (nuclear translocation of IGFBP peptides involves caveolin-
        and clathrin-mediated pathways; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic
        properties)
IT
     Endocytosis
        (nuclear translocation of IGFBP peptides involves caveolin-
        and; IGF-binding protein-derived peptide
        or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
IT
     Transferrin receptors
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (proapoptotic and cell internalization activities of IGFBP
        peptides are integrin dependent; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic
        properties)
IT
     Apoptosis
        (proapototic activity; IGF-binding protein
        -derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties)
     Eye, disease
IT.
        (retinopathy, retinal proliferative disease; IGF-
        binding protein-derived peptide or small mol. with
        therapeutic properties)
IT
     Integrins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (av, proapoptotic and cell internalization activities of
        IGFBP peptides are integrin dependent; IGF-
        binding protein-derived peptide or small mol. with
        therapeutic properties)
IT
     Integrins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (\alpha5, proapoptotic and cell internalization activities of
        IGFBP peptides are integrin dependent; IGF-
        binding protein-derived peptide or small mol. with
        therapeutic properties)
IT
     Integrins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (\alpha 6, proapoptotic and cell internalization activities of
        IGFBP peptides are integrin dependent; IGF-
        binding protein-derived peptide or small mol. with
        therapeutic properties)
IT
     Integrins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
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(β5, proapoptotic and cell internalization activities of IGFBP peptides are integrin dependent; IGFbinding protein-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties) IT Integrins RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (β1, proapoptotic and cell internalization activities of IGFBP peptides are integrin dependent; IGFbinding protein-derived peptide or small mol. with therapeutic properties) 630155-72-5 630155-73-6 630155-74-7 630155-75-8 TΤ 630155-76-9 630155-77-0 630155-78-1 630155-79-2 630155-80-5 630155-81-6 RL: PRP (Properties) (unclaimed sequence; iGF-binding protein -derived peptide or small mol.) L26 ANSWER 5 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN 2003:656520 HCAPLUS ΑN DN 139:159924 ED Entered STN: 22 Aug 2003 ΤI Use of insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3 (IGF-BP3) for inhibition of tumor growth IN Kirman, Irena; Whelan, Richard The Trustees of Columbia University, USA PΑ SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 Patent DTLA English ICM A61K IC1-6 (Pharmacology) Section cross-reference(s): 2 FAN.CNT 1 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE _____ ---------WO 2003-US4315 PΙ WO 2003068160 A2 20030821 20030213 <--W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG . A1 US 2004048794 20040311 US 2003-366881 20030213 <--PRAI US 2002-357000P Ρ 20020213 <--CLASS CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES PATENT NO. _____ WO 2003068160 ICM A61K A method of inhibiting proliferation of cells associated with a tumor in a ABsubject comprises administering to the subject a tumor cell proliferation-inhibiting amount of IGF-BP3, thereby inhibiting proliferation of the cells. An improved surgical method comprises surgically resecting a tumor from a subject and administering to the subject an amount of a protein effective to inhibit metastasis of any tumor cells released in the subject's blood circulation during the surgical resection of the tumor. ST surgery tumor IGFBP3; antitumor insulin like

growth factor binding protein

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TT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGFBP-3; insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein
        3 for inhibition of tumor growth)
IT
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colon, adenocarcinoma; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 for
        inhibition of tumor growth)
     Intestine, neoplasm
IT
        (colon, adenoma; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 for
        inhibition of tumor growth)
     Intestine
IT
        (colon, colorectomy; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 for
        inhibition of tumor growth)
     Intestine, neoplasm
TT
        (colon; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 for
        inhibition of tumor growth)
IT
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colorectal; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 for
        inhibition of tumor growth)
IT
     Stomach
        (gastric bypass surgery; insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein
        3 for inhibition of tumor growth)
TT
     Drug delivery systems
        (injections, i.v.; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 for
        inhibition of tumor growth)
IT
     Antitumor agents
     Drug delivery systems
     Human
       Lung, neoplasm
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
     Neoplasm
     Prostate gland, neoplasm
     Surgery
        (insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 for inhibition of tumor
        growth)
IT
     Neoplasm
        (metastasis; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 for
        inhibition of tumor growth)
IT
     Surgery
        (open abdominal surgery; insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein
        3 for inhibition of tumor growth)
IT
     Drug delivery systems
        (oral; insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 for inhibition of tumor
        growth)
     Drug delivery systems
IT
        (transdermal; insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 for
        inhibition of tumor growth)
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L26 ANSWER 6 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     2003:491391 HCAPLUS
ΝA
DN
     139:31260
ED
     Entered STN: 27 Jun 2003
     Mutants of human insulin-like growth
ΤI
     factor binding protein-3 (
     IGFBP-3) and uses for the treatment of cancers
IN
     Rechler, Mathew M.
PΑ
     Department of Health and Human Services, USA
SO
     PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
     Patent
LA
     English
IC
     ICM C12N
CC
     2-6 (Mammalian Hormones)
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.
                       KIND DATE
                                          APPLICATION NO.
                                                                 DATE
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     WO 2003052079
                       A2
PΙ
                               20030626
                                         WO 2002-US40561
                                                                 20021217 <--
     WO 2003052079
                        A3
                              20031127
        W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
             UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
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             PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
            MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2001-341920P
                         Р
                               20011217 <--
CLASS
 PATENT NO.
              CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
 WO 2003052079 ICM
                      C12N
     An isolated or purified nucleic acid mol. consisting essentially of a
AB
     nucleotide sequence encoding a mutant human IGFBP-3,
     which can inhibit DNA synthesis, can induce apoptosis, binds to neither
     human insulin growth factor-I (IGF-I), nor human insulin growth
     factor-II (IGF-II), and comprises a mutation at Y57; a vector
     comprising the same, a cell comprising and expressing the same, optionally
     in the form of a vector; an isolated or purified polypeptide mol.
     consisting essentially of an amino acid sequence encoding a mutant human
     IGFBP-3, which can inhibit DNA synthesis, can induce
     apoptosis, binds to neither human IGF-I nor human IGF
     -II and comprises a mutation at Y57; a composition comprising the same; and a
     method of inducing apoptosis in a cell, which method comprises
     administering to the cell the nucleic acid mol. or polypeptide mol., in an
     amount sufficient to induce apoptosis in the cell, whereupon apoptosis is
     induced in the cell.
ST
     IGFBP3 mutant apoptosis human cancer treatment
IT
     Protein motifs
        (IGF-binding domain of IGFBP3, mutated; mutants of
       human insulin-like growth factor
       binding protein-3 (IGFBP-
        3) and uses for treatment of cancers)
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGFBP-3, mutants; mutants of human insulin
        -like growth factor binding
       protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for
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treatment of cancers)
IT
     Apoptosis
        (IGFBP3 mutant-induced; mutants of human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for
        treatment of cancers)
IT
     DNA formation
        (IGFBP3 mutant-inhibited; mutants of human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for
        treatment of cancers)
IT
     Leukemia
        (childhood-onset; mutants of human insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein-
        3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for treatment of
        cancers)
TΤ
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colorectal; mutants of human insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein-
        3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for treatment of
        cancers)
IT
     Human
       Lung, neoplasm
     Neoplasm
     Prostate gland, neoplasm
        (mutants of human insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein-3 (
        IGFBP-3) and uses for treatment of cancers)
IT
    Mutagenesis
        (site-directed, substitution; mutants of human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for
        treatment of cancers)
     74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies
IT
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (IGFBP3 Arg75 mutant; mutants of human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for
        treatment of cancers)
     73-32-5, Isoleucine, biological studies
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (IGFBP3 Ile56 mutant; mutants of human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for
        treatment of cancers)
IT
     61-90-5, Leucine, biological studies
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (IGFBP3 Leu77, Leu80 and Leu81 mutant; mutants of human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein-3 (IGFBP-
        3) and uses for treatment of cancers)
     60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies
IT
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (IGFBP3 Tyr57 mutant; mutants of human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for
        treatment of cancers)
                       67763-97-7, IGF-II
IT
     67763-96-6, IGF-I
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
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(not binding to IGFBP3 mutant; mutants of human insulin-like growth factor binding protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and uses for treatment of cancers) L26 ANSWER 7 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN 2003:411507 HCAPLUS AN DN 139:177584 ED Entered STN: 30 May 2003 The insulin-like growth factor system and cancer ΤI LeRoith, Derek; Roberts, Charles T. ΑU National Institutes of Health MSC 1758, Bethesda, MD, 20892-1758, USA CS Cancer Letters (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2003), 195(2), 127-137 CODEN: CALEDQ; ISSN: 0304-3835 Elsevier Science Ltd. PB DТ Journal; General Review English T.A 14-0 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry) CC Section cross-reference(s): 2 A review. The insulin-like growth factor (IGF) family of AB ligands, binding proteins and receptors is an important growth factor system involved in both the development of the organism and the maintenance of normal function of many cells of the body. The system also has powerful anti-apoptotic effects. More recently, evidence has accrued to demonstrate that the IGFs play an important role in cancer. Individuals with serum IGF-II levels in the upper quartile of the normal range (and IGF binding protein-3 levels in the lower quartiles) have a relative risk for developing breast, prostate, colon and lung cancer. IGF-II is commonly expressed by tumor cells and may act as an autocrine growth factor; occasionally even reaching target tissues and causing tumor-induced hypoglycemia. The IGF-I receptor is commonly (though not always) overexpressed in many cancers, and many recent studies have identified new signaling pathways emanating from the IGF-I receptor that affect cancer cell proliferation, adhesion, migration and cell death; functions that are critical for cancer cell survival and metastases. In this review, many aspects of the IGF system and its relationship to cancer will be discussed. ST review IGF receptor IGFBP cancer Adhesion, biological IT Cell migration Cell proliferation Human Hypoglycemia Lung, neoplasm Mammary gland, neoplasm Prostate gland, neoplasm Signal transduction, biological (IGF system and cancer) Insulin-like growth factor I receptors IT RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (IGF system and cancer) Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins TT RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (IGFBP-3; IGF system and cancer) Intestine, neoplasm TT (colon; IGF system and cancer) IT Neoplasm (metastasis; IGF system and cancer) IT 67763-97-7, **IGF**-II RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

(**IGF** system and cancer)

RE.CNT 66

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L26 ANSWER 8 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
    2003:242436 HCAPLUS
AN
    138:265693
DN
    Entered STN: 28 Mar 2003
ED
    IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or small
TI
    molecule, and use thereof
    Mascarenhas, Desmond
IN
    Bioexpertise, LLC, USA
PA
    PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
SO
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
    Patent
LA
    English
IC
    ICM C12N
    1-12 (Pharmacology)
CC
    Section cross-reference(s): 2
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                                                                DATE
                        KIND
                             DATE
    PATENT NO.
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                                                                20020809 <--
                                          WO 2002-US25532
    WO 2003025121
                        A2
                              20030327
ΡI
                             20040122
    WO 2003025121
                        A3
        W: AU, CA, JP
        RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,
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PRAI US 2001-323267P
                         W
                               20020809 <--
    WO 2002-US25532
CLASS
                CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
 PATENT NO.
 ______
 WO 2003025121 ICM
                       C12N
     New compns. based on IGF-binding protein
     sequences are provided. New tools for high-throughput research are
     provided. New methods for the treatment of human disease are provided.
     IGFBP-3-derived peptide or small mol. is administered to
     subjects having disease, thereby alleviating the symptoms of the disease.
     peptide IGF binding protein therapeutic
ST
IT
     Allergy
     Allergy inhibitors
     Angiogenesis
     Angiogenesis inhibitors
     Anti-inflammatory agents
     Antiarthritics
     Antiasthmatics
     Antitumor agents
     Apoptosis
     Arthritis
     Asthma
     Autoimmune disease
     Bone, disease
     Cardiovascular agents
     Cardiovascular system, disease
     Fibrosis
     Human
     Inflammation
       Lung, neoplasm
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Mammary gland, neoplasm

```
Neoplasm
     Ovary, neoplasm
     Pancreas, neoplasm
     Peptidomimetics
     Prostate gland, neoplasm
     Reproductive tract, disease
     Stomach, neoplasm
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., and use)
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., and use)
     Peptides, biological studies
IT
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., and use)
IT
     Drug interactions
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., uses, and use with other agents)
     Fibrinogens
IT
     Fibronectins
     Fusion proteins (chimeric proteins)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., uses, and use with other agents)
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity);
     BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGFBP-3; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol., and use)
TΤ
     Extracellular matrix
        (binding; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol., and use)
     Metals, biological studies
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (binding; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol., and use)
TT
     Imaging
        (cell; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol., and use)
IT
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colon; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol., and use)
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (expression, expression tag properties; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol., and use)
IT
     Animal cell
        (imaging; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol., and use)
IT
     Intestine, disease
        (inflammatory; IGF-binding protein
        -derived peptide or small mol., and use)
IT
     Biological transport
         (internalization; IGF-binding protein
        -derived peptide or small mol., and use)
TT
     Transcription, genetic
         (modulation; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol., and use)
IT
     Eye, disease
         (retinopathy, proliferative; IGF-binding
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protein-derived peptide or small mol., and use)
IT
    Drug interactions
        (synergistic; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol., uses, and use with other agents)
     97162-88-4, 3C Protease
IT
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (HRV; IGF-binding protein-derived peptide
        or small mol., uses, and use with other agents)
    67763-96-6D, Insulin-like growth factor 1, complexes with IGFBP3
IT
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., and use)
    171022-91-6D, hexahistidine and green fluorescent protein conjugates
IT
     502845-66-1D, hexahistidine and green fluorescent protein conjugates
    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological
    study)
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., and use)
                  405276-09-7D, peptidomimetic derivs.
                                                           405276-10-0
IT
    405276-09-7
     405276-10-0D, peptidomimetic derivs.
                                          502845-62-7
                                                           502845-62-7D,
    peptidomimetic derivs.
                             502845-63-8
                                            502845-63-8D, peptidomimetic
    derivs.
              502845-64-9
                             502845-64-9D, peptidomimetic derivs.
    502845-65-0D, peptidomimetic derivs.
    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic
    use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., and use)
    171022-91-6D, green fluorescent protein conjugates 502845-66-1 502845-66-1D, green fluorescent protein conjugates 502845-67-2D, green
IT
     fluorescent protein conjugates
                                     502845-68-3 502845-69-4 502845-70-7
     502845-71-8
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    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological
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        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., uses, and use with other agents)
     50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil
                                                            57-22-7, Vincristine
     59-05-2, Methotrexate 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 18883-66-4, Streptozotocin
     23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33419-42-0, Etoposide
    RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGF-binding protein-derived peptide or
        small mol., uses, and use with other agents)
     7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological
TT
              7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies
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    biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies
     Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGFBP3 binding; IGF-binding
        protein-derived peptide or small mol., uses, and use with other
        agents)
IT
     9001-92-7, Protease
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (inhibition; IGF-binding protein-derived
        peptide or small mol., and use)
                                                503336-34-3
                                                              503336-35-4
TT
     503336-31-0
                   503336-32-1
                                 503336-33-2
                   503336-37-6
                                 503336-38-7
                                                503336-39-8
                                                              503336-40-1
     503336-36-5
    RL: PRP (Properties)
        (unclaimed sequence; iGF-binding protein
        -derived peptide or small mol., and use thereof)
L26 ANSWER 9 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ΑN
    2002:974059 HCAPLUS
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DN

138:252574

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Entered STN: 26 Dec 2002
ED
TI
     Clinical significance of insulin-like growth
     factor-binding protein-3 expression
     in stage I non-small cell lung cancer
     Chang, Yoon Soo; Gong, Koo; Sun, Shihua; Liu, Diane; El-Naggar, Adel K.;
ΑU
     Khuri, Fadlo R.; Hong, Waun Ki; Lee, Ho-Young
     Department of Thoracic/Head and Neck Medical Oncology, The University of
CS
     Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
     Clinical Cancer Research (2002), 8(12), 3796-3802
SO
     CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
     American Association for Cancer Research
PB
DT
LΑ
     English
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
CC
     The activities of insulin-like growth factors (IGFs), including
AB
     mitogenic and antiapoptotic properties, are modulated by a family of
     high-affinity insulin-like growth factor-binding
     proteins (IGFBPs), of which IGFBP-3
     is the major serum carrier protein. Even though it is well known that
     IGFBP-3 plays an important role in cell proliferation,
     the expression of IGFBP-3 and its significance in
     primary nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC) samples are unknown.
     explored IGFBP-3 expression in tumor samples from 74
     patients with a diagnosis of pathol. stage I NSCLC to determine if the
     expression status of IFGBP-3 influences the prognosis of patients with
     NSCLC. Two-sided statistical analyses were performed to correlate the
     clin. parameters and the prognostic effect with the IGFBP-
     3 expression level in this cohort. Reduced IGFBP-
     3 expression was found in 42 (56.8%) of 74 samples, and it was
     more frequent in large cell carcinoma than in squamous cell carcinoma and
     adenocarcinoma, although this difference was not statistically
     significant. This phenomenon was not associated with the other
     clinicopathol. parameters tested, such as age, sex, histol. grade, and
     smoking history. Significant statistical correlation between
     IGFBP-3 expression and disease-specific survival was
     noted (P = 0.019 by log-rank test). Although statistically
     nonsignificant, patients with decreased IGFBP-3
     expression had shorter overall, disease-free, and event-free survival
     rates than did patients with normal IGFBP-3
     expression. In a multivariate anal. using IGFBP-3
     expression and other clinicopathol. parameters, the level of IGFBP
     -3 expression remained as an independent factor for predicting a
     shorter disease-specific survival probability (P = 0.020). Our work
     demonstrates that down-regulation of IGFBP-3 is a
     frequent event in stage I NSCLC and correlates with the disease-specific
     survival probability of patients with stage I NSCLC. These results
     suggest that IGFBP-3 functions as a tumor suppressor
     and plays an important role in determining biol. aggressiveness in early NSCLC.
ST
     IGFBP3 nonsmall cell lung cancer prognosis marker
IT
     Death
     Human
     Prognosis
     Tumor markers
        (IGFBP-3 expression as prognostic indicator in
        nonsmall cell lung cancer)
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
TT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGFBP-3; IGFBP-3 expression as
        prognostic indicator in nonsmall cell lung cancer)
IT
     Lung, neoplasm
        (adenocarcinoma; IGFBP-3 expression as
```

prognostic indicator in nonsmall cell lung cancer)

IT Bronchi (epithelium; IGFBP-3 expression as prognostic indicator in nonsmall cell lung cancer) IT Lung, neoplasm (large-cell carcinoma; IGFBP-3 expression as prognostic indicator in nonsmall cell lung cancer) IT Lung, neoplasm (non-small-cell carcinoma; IGFBP-3 expression as prognostic indicator in nonsmall cell lung cancer) Lung, neoplasm IT (squamous cell carcinoma; IGFBP -3 expression as prognostic indicator in nonsmall cell lung cancer) THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD RE.CNT 42 RE(1) Angelloz-Nicoud, P; Endocrinology 1995, V136, P5485 HCAPLUS (2) Buckbinder, L; Nature (Lond) 1995, V377, P646 HCAPLUS (3) Chang, Y; Clin Cancer Res 2002, V8, P3669 HCAPLUS (4) Claussen, M; Endocrinology 1997, V138, P3797 HCAPLUS (5) Cohen, P; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1992, V75, P1046 HCAPLUS (6) Collett-Solberg, P; Endocrinol Metab Clin North Am 1996, V25, P591 HCAPLUS (7) Conover, C; J Biol Chem 1994, V269, P7076 HCAPLUS (8) Del Giudice, M; Breast Cancer Res Treat 1998, V47, P111 HCAPLUS (9) Dunn, S; Cancer Res 1997, V57, P2687 HCAPLUS (10) Favoni, R; Int J Cancer 1994, V56, P858 HCAPLUS (11) Firth, S; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1998, V246, P325 HCAPLUS (12) Fowlkes, J; J Biol Chem 1994, V269, P25742 HCAPLUS (13) Furstenberger, G; Lancet Oncology 2002, V3, P298 HCAPLUS (14) Ginsberg, R; Cancer: Principles and Practice of Oncology, Ed 5 1997, P858 (15) Gucev, Z; Cancer Res 1996, V56, P1545 HCAPLUS (16) Huynh, H; Clin Cancer Res 1996, V2, P2037 HCAPLUS (17) Huynh, H; Int J Oncol 1998, V13, P137 HCAPLUS (18) Hwa, V; Endocr Rev 1999, V20, P761 HCAPLUS (19) Jaques, G; Endocrinology 1997, V138, P1767 HCAPLUS (20) Jones, J; Endocr Rev 1995, V16, P33 (21) Kubler, B; Endocrinology 1998, V139, P1556 HCAPLUS (22) Lalou, C; Endocrinology 1994, V135, P2318 HCAPLUS (23) Lee, H; Cancer Res 2002, V62, P3530 HCAPLUS (24) Leroith, D; Endocr Rev 1995, V16, P143 HCAPLUS (25) Macauly, V; Br J Cancer 1992, V65, P311 (26) Manes, S; J Biol Chem 1999, V274, P6935 HCAPLUS (27) Marinaro, J; Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab 1999, V276, PE536 HCAPLUS (28) McCusker, R; Endocrinology 1991, V129, P939 HCAPLUS (29) Mountain, C; Chest 1997, V96(Suppl), P47S (30) Nickerson, T; Urology 1999, V54, P1120 MEDLINE (31) Noll, K; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1996, V81, P2653 HCAPLUS (32) Oh, Y; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P13589 HCAPLUS (33) Pollak, M; Cancer Metastasis Rev 1999, V17, P383 MEDLINE (34) Prager, D; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1994, V91, P2181 HCAPLUS (35) Quinn, K; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P11477 HCAPLUS (36) Rajah, R; J Cell Biol 1997, V272, P12181 HCAPLUS (37) Rozen, F; Int J Oncol 1998, V13, P865 HCAPLUS (38) Strom, S; J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr 1995, V18, P29 (39) Tate, P; Curr Opin Genet Dev 1993, V3, P226 HCAPLUS (40) Walker, G; Endocrinology 2001, V142, P3817 HCAPLUS (41) Wolk, A; J Natl Cancer Inst (Bethesda) 1998, V90, P911 HCAPLUS (42) Yu, H; J Natl Cancer Inst (Bethesda) 1999, V91, P151 MEDLINE

L26 ANSWER 10 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:974042 HCAPLUS

DN 138:252564

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ED
     Entered STN: 26 Dec 2002
     Correlation between insulin-like growth
ΤI
      factor-binding protein-3 promoter
     methylation and prognosis of patients with stage I non-small cell lung
     Chang, Yoon Soo; Wang, Luo; Liu, Diane; Mao, Li; Hong, Waun Ki; Khuri,
ΑU
     Fadlo R.; Lee, Ho-Young
CS
     Departments of Thoracic/Head and Neck Medical Oncology, The University of
     Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SO
     Clinical Cancer Research (2002), 8(12), 3669-3675
     CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PΒ
     American Association for Cancer Research
DT
     Journal
LΑ
     English
CC
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 3
AB
     Purpose: The activities of insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) in
     regulating cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis are
     modulated by a family of high-affinity specific IGF-
     binding proteins (IGFBPs), especially IGFBP
     -3, the most abundant IGFBP in circulation.
     Hypermethylation of the promoter represses the expression of the
     IGFBP-3 gene. The purpose of this study was to determine
     whether the methylation status of IGFBP-3 promoter
     influences the prognosis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Exptl.
     Design: Eighty-three patients with pathol. stage I NSCLC who had undergone
     curative surgery were investigated for promoter hypermethylation of
     IGFBP-3 by methylation-specific PCR. Statistical
     analyses, all two-sided, were performed to determine the prognostic effect of
     methylation status of the IGFBP-3 promoter on various
     clin. parameters. IGFBP-3 was the only mol. parameter
     tested on these tissues in this study. Results: Hypermethylation of the
     IGFBP-3 promoter was found in 51 (61.5%) of the 83
     tumors. The clinicopathol. factors, such as age, histol. type, histol.
     grade, gender, and smoking status, of corresponding patients, did not
     exhibit statistically significant association with the methylation status of
     IGFBP-3 promoter. However, patients with a
     hypermethylated IGFBP-3 promoter had a significantly
     lower 5-yr disease-specific, disease-free, and overall survival rate than
     did those without a methylated IGFBP-3 promoter (53.1%
     vs. 86.1%, P = 0.006; 36.5% vs. 76.2%, P = 0.007; and 38.9% vs. 64.0%, P = 0.007
     0.022, resp.). Moreover, multivariate anal. indicated that
     hypermethylation of the IGFBP-3 promoter was the only
     independent predictor for disease-free and disease-specific survival among
     the clin. and histol. parameters tested. Conclusions: Hypermethylation of
     the IGFBP-3 promoter, as measured by
     methylation-specific PCR, is a frequent phenomenon and strongly associated
     with poor prognosis among patients with stage I NSCLC.
ST
     IGFBP3 gene promoter methylation nonsmall cell lung cancer
     prognosis
IT
     Death
     Human
     Prognosis
     Tumor markers
        (IGFBP-3 gene promoter methylation and prognosis of
        patients with stage I non-small cell lung cancer)
IT
     Promoter (genetic element)
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
     unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGFBP-3 gene promoter methylation and prognosis of
        patients with stage I non-small cell lung cancer)
IT
     Gene, animal
```

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,

```
unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGFBP-3; IGFBP-3 gene promoter
        methylation and prognosis of patients with stage I non-small cell lung
        cancer)
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGFBP-3; IGFBP-3 gene promoter
        methylation and prognosis of patients with stage I non-small cell lung
        cancer)
IT
     Lung, neoplasm
        (adenocarcinoma; IGFBP-3 gene promoter
        methylation and prognosis of patients with stage I non-small cell lung
        cancer)
     DNA
IT
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
     unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (hypermethylation; IGFBP-3 gene promoter
        methylation and prognosis of patients with stage I non-small cell lung
        cancer)
     Lung, neoplasm
ΙT
        (non-small-cell carcinoma;
        IGFBP-3 gene promoter methylation and prognosis of
        patients with stage I non-small cell lung cancer)
IT
     Lung, neoplasm
        (squamous cell carcinoma; IGFBP
        -3 gene promoter methylation and prognosis of patients with
        stage I non-small cell lung cancer)
RE.CNT
             THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
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(47) Yu, H; J Natl Cancer Inst (Bethesda) 1999, V91, P151 MEDLINE
(48) Zhou, X; Clin Cancer Res 2000, V6, P559 MEDLINE
(49) Zochbauer-Muller, S; Cancer Res 2001, V61, P249 HCAPLUS
L26 ANSWER 11 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
    2002:716441 HCAPLUS
DN
    137:242156
ED
    Entered STN: 20 Sep 2002
ΤТ
    Peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and
    therapeutic uses thereof
    Deshayes, Kurt; Lowman, Henry B.; Schaffer, Michelle L.; Sidhu, Sachdev S.
IN
PΑ
    Genentech, Inc., USA
    PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
SO
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
    Patent
LA
    English
IC
    ICM C12N
CC
    1-6 (Pharmacology)
    Section cross-reference(s): 6
FAN.CNT 1
    PATENT NO.
                      KIND
                            DATE
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    WO 2002072780
PΙ
                       A2
                             20020919
                                        WO 2002-US7606
                                                             20020313 <--
    WO 2002072780
                       А3
                             20040108
       US 2003092631
                                      US 2002-98093
EP 2002-717620
                                                        20020313 <--
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                       A1
                             20030515
    EP 1401476
                             20040331
                       Α2
        R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI US 2001-275904P
                       Ρ
                             20010314 <--
    WO 2002-US7606
                       W
                             20020313 <--
CLASS
              CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2002072780 ICM
                      C12N
    MARPAT 137:242156
    Peptides are provided that antagonize the interaction of IGF-1
    with its binding proteins, insulin receptor, and
    IGF receptor. These IGF antagonist peptides are useful
    in treating disorders involving IGF-1 as a causative agent, such
    as, for example, various cancers. The invention also provides conjugates
    comprising the peptide conjugated with a cytotoxic agent or polyethylene
    glycol. The cytotoxic agent here may be one that is active in killing
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cells once internalized. Uses of these peptides include all uses that
     antagonize at least one biol. activity of exogenous or endogenous
            They can be used in treating, inhibiting, or preventing
     conditions in which an IGF antagonist such as IGFBP-
     3 or antibodies to IGF-1 is useful. The invention also
     provides a composition comprising one of the peptides described above in a
              Preferably, this composition is sterile and the carrier is a
     pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Also preferred is the composition further
     comprising an angiogenic agent or chemotherapeutic agent, and also one
     that is suitable for injection or inhalation. A kit is also provided
     comprising a container containing the composition and instructions directing
the
     user to utilize the composition In a further preferred embodiment, before the
     administration step of the above method, the concentration of IGF-1 in
     a body sample from the mammal is measured, wherein an elevated concentration of
     IGF-1 above a reference range for IGF-1 indicates an
     increased risk for the disorder. The body sample is preferably selected
     from the group consisting of tumor tissue, blood, plasma, serum, mammary
     fluid, and seminal fluid. In another preferred embodiment, the
     IGF-1 is total IGF-1, free IGF-1 or complexed
     IGF-1, and the disorder is cancer, a diabetic complication
     exacerbated by IGF-1, preferably diabetic retinopathy or
     diabetic nephropathy, acromegaly, age-related macular degeneration,
     ischemic injury, or a trauma.
ST
     peptide antagonist insulin like growth factor IGF anticancer
     diagnosis
IT
     Disease, animal
        (IGF-1 related, treatment of; peptide antagonist of
        insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST
     (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGFBP-3; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth
        factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
TT
     Blood
     Blood plasma
     Blood serum
     Neoplasm
        (body sample from; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (
        IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
        (cancer; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF
        ) and therapeutic uses thereof)
TT
     Drug delivery systems
        (carriers; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (
        IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colorectal, treatment of; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Kidney, disease
        (diabetic nephropathy, treatment of; peptide antagonist of insulin-like
        growth factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Eye, disease
        (diabetic retinopathy, treatment of; peptide antagonist of insulin-like
        growth factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Mammary gland
     Semen
        (fluid, body sample from; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth
        factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Drug delivery systems
        (inhalants; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (
        IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
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IT
     Drug delivery systems
        (injections; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (
        IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Eye, disease
        (macula, degeneration, age-related, treatment of; peptide antagonist of
        insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses
        thereof)
IT
     Diagnosis
        (mol.; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF)
        and therapeutic uses thereof)
     Cytotoxic agents
TΤ
        (peptide antagonist conjugated with; peptide antagonist of insulin-like
        growth factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
TΤ
     Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (peptide antagonist conjugated with; peptide antagonist of insulin-like
        growth factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Angiogenesis inhibitors
     Antidiabetic agents
     Antitumor agents
     Chemotherapy
     Human
     Mammalia
     Phage display library
     Protein sequences
     Test kits
        (peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and
        therapeutic uses thereof)
     Amino acids, biological studies
TT
     Insulin-like growth factor receptors
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and
        therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Peptides, biological studies
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic
     preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and
        therapeutic uses thereof)
TT
     Angiogenic factors
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and
        therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Prostate-specific antigen
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and
        therapeutic uses thereof)
     Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
IT
     RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and
        therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Injury
        (trauma, treatment of; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor
        (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     Acromegaly
     Diabetes mellitus
     Ischemia
       Lung, neoplasm
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
     Prostate gland, neoplasm
        (treatment of; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (
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IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     460323-60-8P
                    460323-61-9P
                                    460323-62-0P
                                                   460323-63-1P
                                                                   460323-64-2P
     460396-78-5P
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic
     preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (amino acid sequence; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor
        (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (peptide antagonist conjugated with; peptide antagonist of insulin-like
        growth factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     67763-96-6P, Insulin like growth factor 1
     RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (IGF) and
        therapeutic uses thereof)
                                                               460400-95-7
IT
                   460400-92-4
                                  460400-93-5
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     460400-91-3
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     460401-11-0
                   460401-12-1
                                  460401-13-2
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                                                               460401-15-4
     RL: PRP (Properties)
        (unclaimed protein sequence; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth
        factor (IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
IT
     121481-26-3
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                                  460324-35-0
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                                  460324-50-9
     460324-48-5
                   460324-49-6
     RL: PRP (Properties)
        (unclaimed sequence; peptide antagonist of insulin-like growth factor (
        IGF) and therapeutic uses thereof)
L26
     ANSWER 12 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
     2002:625685 HCAPLUS
DN
     137:333513
     Entered STN: 20 Aug 2002
ED
TI
     IGFBP-3 mediates p53 induced apoptosis during serum
     starvation
ΑU
     Grimberg, Adda; Liu, Bingrong; Bannerman, Peter; El-Deiry, Wafik S.;
     Cohen, Pinchas
CS
     Division of Pediatric Endocrinology, Abramson Research Center, The
     Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Abramson Research Center,
     Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SO
     International Journal of Oncology (2002), 21(2), 327-335
     CODEN: IJONES; ISSN: 1019-6439
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PB

International Journal of Oncology

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DT
     Journal
     English
LA
CC
     2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
     Insulin-like growth factor binding protein (
AB
     IGFBP) -3, a p53-response gene, can induce apoptosis in
     an IGF-independent manner. Here we demonstrate that
     IGFBP-3 mediates p53-induced apoptosis during serum
     starvation using two foil neoplastic cell models: one which introduces p53
     activity and one which eliminates it. We created a doxycycline-inducible
     p53 model from the p53-neg. PC-3 prostate cancer cell line. Doxycycline
     treatment increased both p53 and IGFBP-3 levels.
                                                       Tt.
     also augmented apoptosis, but not during insulin-like growth factor-I
     co-treatment. In a second model, lung carcinoma H460 cells expressing
     fully functional p53 were stably transfected with E6, which targets p53
     for degradation H460-E6 cells contained less p53 and IGFBP-
     3 than control neo-transfected cells, and proteasome blockade
     restored both. In serum deprivation, H460-E6 cells had enhanced growth
     and less apoptosis than did H460-neo cells. Redns. in H460-neo apoptosis,
     comparable in magnitude to H460-E6, were achieved by adding anti-
     IGFBP-3-antibody or IGFBP-3
     antisense oligomers, but not non-specific Ig or IGFBP-3
     sense oligomers. In summary, turning p53 'on' in two foil neoplastic cell
     models induced IGFBP-3 expression and increased
     apoptosis during serum starvation, an effect inhibited by insulin-like
     growth factor-I treatment and specific IGFBP-3
     blockade. This is the first demonstration of inhibition of p53 action by
     antagonizing IGFBP-3.
     IGFBP3 p53 apoptosis blood starvation
ST
IT
     Apoptosis
     Blood serum
     Human
     Prostate gland, neoplasm
     Signal transduction, biological
        (IGF-BP-3 mediates p53-induced apoptosis during serum
        starvation)
IT
     p53 (protein)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGF-BP-3 mediates p53-induced apoptosis during serum
        starvation)
ΙT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGFBP-3; IGF-BP-3
        mediates p53-induced apoptosis during serum starvation)
IT
     Lung, neoplasm
        (carcinoma; IGF-BP-3 mediates p53-induced apoptosis
        during serum starvation)
IT
     67763-96-6, IGF-I
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (doxycycline and IGF-I effect on IGF-BP-3 and p53
        and apoptosis)
     564-25-0, Doxycycline
IT
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (doxycycline elevation of IGF-BP-3 and p53 and apoptosis in
        prostate cancer cell line)
     140879-24-9, Proteasome
ΤТ
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (proteasome regulation of IGF-BP-3 and p53 and apoptosis)
              THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE.CNT
        36
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- SO Clinical Endocrinology (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2002), 56(6), 723-733

CODEN: CLECAP; ISSN: 0300-0664

- PB Blackwell Science Ltd.
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 2, 15
- AB OBJECTIVE AND BACKGROUND: The cancer cachexia syndrome is characterized by anorexia, weight loss with muscle wasting and increased energy expenditure. It is associated with increased morbidity and mortality, but its etiol. is poorly understood and no effective therapeutic intervention is available. It may result from an imbalance between the activity or effect of anabolic and catabolic hormones, mediated by the inflammatory cytokines.

 IGF-I is a potent anabolic agent, with therapeutic potential. Our objective was to investigate the role and regulation of the IGF system in cancer cachexia. DESIGN AND PATIENTS: We set up a prospective study of 30 patients with newly diagnosed unresectable non-small cell lung cancer, together with a cross-sectional comparison group of healthy

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volunteers. MEASUREMENTS: We examined the relationship between aspects of
the IGF system, including IGFBP-3
proteolysis (using Western ligand and immunoblotting and an in vitro
IGFBP-3 protease assay); the inflammatory cytokines and
their soluble receptors; and food intake and nutritional status (including
biochem. and anthropometric assessments). RESULTS: Although we did not
observe a marked reduction in food intake in the cancer patients, the majority
lost weight and functionally important lean body mass. We observed GH
resistance in the cancer patients, and intermittent proteolysis of
IGFBP-3, which correlated with the circulating
interleukin-6 (IL-6) concentration The pattern of IGFBP-3
proteolysis was unusual, with a prominent 17-kDa fragment.
IGFBP-3 proteolysis was associated with more weight loss,
suggesting that this could be a protective counter-regulatory mechanism,
increasing IGF-I bioavailability to the tissues. CONCLUSIONS:
Cancer cachexia in humans is a complex condition. Patients tend to be GH
resistant. The significance of the intermittent increases in
IGFBP-3 proteolysis, which may be regulated by IL-6,
remains uncertain. A better understanding of the pathophysiol. should
enable the development of novel therapeutic approaches.
IGF IL6 TNFalpha GH resistance lung cancer cachexia
Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
   (C-reactive; altered IGF system associated with GH resistance
   and increased IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6
   and TNF-lpha via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia in
   relation to)
Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
   (IGFBP-3; altered IGF system associated with
   GH resistance and increased IGFBP-3
   proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF-\alpha via their receptors in
   human lung cancer cachexia)
Human
   (altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and increased
   IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF-\alpha
   via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia)
Interleukin 6
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
   (altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and increased
   IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF-\alpha
   via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia)
Cachexia
   (cancerous; altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and
   increased IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and
   TNF-\alpha via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia)
Lung, neoplasm
   (non-small-cell carcinoma;
   altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and increased
   IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF-\alpha
   via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia)
Protein degradation
   (of IGFBP-3; altered IGF system associated
   with GH resistance and increased IGFBP-3
   proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF-\alpha via their receptors in
   human lung cancer cachexia)
Interleukin 6 receptors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
```

(soluble; altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and

ST

IT

TT

IT

TΤ

IT

IT

ΤТ

TT

V50, P444 MEDLINE

increased IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF- α via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia) IT Tumor necrosis factor receptors RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (type 1; altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and increased IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF- α via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia) IT Tumor necrosis factor receptors RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (type 2; altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and increased IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF- α via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia) 67763-97-7, **IGF**-II TΤ 67763-96-6, **IGF**-I 138069-94-0, IGFBP-3 protease RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and increased **IGFBP-3** proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and TNF- α via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia) IT 9002-72-6, GH RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (resistance; altered IGF system associated with GH resistance and increased IGFBP-3 proteolysis-induced by IL-6 and $TNF-\alpha$ via their receptors in human lung cancer cachexia) THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD RE.CNT RE (1) Bishop, C; American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 1981, V34, P2530 MEDLINE (2) Calman, K; British Journal of Hospital Medicine 1982, V27(28-9), P33 (3) Coulson, V; Growth Regulation 1991, V1, P119 MEDLINE (4) Creutzberg, E; American Journal of Respiratory Critical Care and Medicine 2000, V161, P745 MEDLINE (5) Cwyfan, H; Journal of Endocrinology 1992, V135, P135 (6) Cwyfan, H; Journal of Endocrinology 1995, V147, P517 (7) Dantzer, R; Steroid Hormones and the T-cell Cytokine Profile 1997, P1 HCAPLUS (8) Davies, S; Journal of Endocrinology 1991, V130, P469 MEDLINE (9) Dewys, W; American Journal of Medicine 1980, V69, P491 MEDLINE (10) Engelman, D; Journal of Thorac and Cardiovascular Surgery 1999, V118, P866 MEDLINE (11) Falconer, J; Annals of Surgery 1994, V219, P325 MEDLINE (12) Fan, J; American Journal of Physiology 1996, V270, PR621 HCAPLUS (13) Flier, J; Cell 1998, V92, P437 HCAPLUS (14) Frost, V; Journal of Endocrinology 1993, V138, P545 HCAPLUS (15) Gebbia, V; British Journal of Cancer 1996, V73, P1576 HCAPLUS (16) Hansen, M; Journal of Immunological Methods 1989, V119, P203 MEDLINE (17) Haverkate, F; Lancet 1997, V349, P462 MEDLINE (18) Heber, D; Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition 1992, V16, P60S MEDLINE (19) Helle, S; International Journal of Cancer 1996, V69, P335 HCAPLUS (20) Hirakata, Y; European Journal of Clinical Investigation 1996, V26, P820 (21) Ho, P; Clinical Endocrinology 1997, V46, P333 MEDLINE (22) Ikemoto, S; Anticancer Research 2000, V20, P317 HCAPLUS (23) Inui, A; Cancer Research 1999, V59, P4493 HCAPLUS (24) Jones, J; Endocrinology Reviews 1995, V16, P3 HCAPLUS (25) Kern, P; Journal of Clinical Investigation 1995, V95, P2111 HCAPLUS (26) Khaled, M; American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 1988, V47, P789

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- L26 ANSWER 14 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 2002:471949 HCAPLUS
- DN 137:180178
- ED Entered STN: 24 Jun 2002
- TI Insulin-like growth factor
 binding protein-3 inhibits the growth of
 non-small cell lung cancer
- AU Lee, Ho-Young; Chun, Kyung-Hee; Liu, Bingrong; Wiehle, Sandra A.; Cristiano, Richard J.; Hong, Waun Ki; Cohen, Pinchas; Kurie, Jonathan M.
- CS Departments of Thoracic/Head and Neck Medical Oncology, The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
- SO Cancer Research (2002), 62(12), 3530-3537 CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
- PB American Association for Cancer Research
- DT Journal
- LA English
- 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones) CC Insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) have mitogenic and AB antiapoptotic properties and have been implicated in the development of lung cancer. The effects of IGFs are modulated by IGFBPs. This study explored the effects of IGFBP-3 on non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells after infection with an adenovirus constitutively expressing IGFBP-3 under the control of the cytomegalovirus promoter (Ad5CMV-BP3). The authors found that IGFs, especially IGF-I, stimulated the growth of NSCLC cells, and Ad5CMV-BP3 suppressed this IGF-I-induced NSCLC cell growth. They also found that the clonogenicity of H1299 cells in soft agar was markedly reduced by Ad5CMV-BP3. Furthermore, direct injection of Ad5CMV-BP3 into H1299 NSCLC xenografts s.c. established in athymic nude mice induced massive destruction of the tumors. Ad5CMV-BP3 did not induce detectable cytotoxicity on normal human bronchial epithelial cells, suggesting therapeutic efficacy of this virus. Ad5CMV-BP3 infection was accompanied by apoptotic cell death in vitro as detected by flow cytometry, DNA fragmentation anal., and Western blot anal. on the expression of Bcl-2 and on the cleavage of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase, a substrate of caspase 3. Immunofluorescence confocal microscopy was also used to show the apoptotic effect of Ad5CMV-BP3 in H1299 tumors established in nude mice. These findings indicated that IGFBP-3 was a potent inducer of apoptosis in NSCLC cells

in vitro and in vivo. To delineate the underlying mechanism, the authors examined the effect of IGFBP-3 on Akt/protein kinase B and glycogen synthase kinase-3β, downstream mediators of the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase pathway, and on mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), all three of which are activated by IGF-mediated signaling pathways and have important roles in cell survival. IGFBP-3 overexpression inhibited the phosphorylation of Akt and glycogen synthase kinase-3β and the activity of MAPK. Furthermore, IGF-I rescued the NSCLC cells from serum depletion-induced apoptosis, and this rescue was blocked in Ad5CMV-BP-3-infected H1299 NSCLC cells. Transient transfection with activated Akt or constitutively active MAPK kinase-1, an upstream activator of MAPK, partially blocked IGFBP-3-induced apoptosis of NSCLC cells. These findings suggested that the growth-regulatory effect of IGFBP-3 on NSCLC cells was attributable in part to the inhibition of the IGF-induced survival pathway. These data demonstrate the importance of IGFBP -3 in the regulation of NSCLC cell proliferation, clonogenicity, and tumor growth, suggesting that IGFBP-3 is a target for the treatment of lung cancer and that Ad5CMV-BP3 is a potential therapeutic agent. IGFBP3 apoptosis nonsmall cell lung cancer; adenovirus vector IGFBP3 therapy nonsmall cell lung cancer; phosphatidylinositol kinase MAPK lung cancer apoptosis IGFBP3 Animal cell line (H1299; IGF-BP-3 inhibition of non-small cell lung cancer growth) Antitumor agents Apoptosis Cell proliferation Genetic vectors Human (IGF-BP-3 inhibition of non-small cell lung cancer growth) Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (IGFBP-3; IGF-BP-3 inhibition of non-small cell lung cancer growth) Lung, neoplasm (non-small-cell carcinoma; IGF-BP-3 inhibition of non-small cell lung cancer growth) 9059-09-0, Glycogen synthase kinase 67763-96-6, **IGF**-1 115926-52-8, Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase 142243-02-5, MAP kinase 142805-58-1, MEK-1 kinase 148640-14-6, Akt kinase RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (IGF-BP-3 inhibition of non-small cell lung cancer growth) RE.CNT THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD (1) Agarwal, C; Biol Reprod 1999, V60, P567 HCAPLUS (2) Baserga, R; Exp Cell Res 1999, V253, P1 HCAPLUS (3) Brodt, P; Biochem Pharmacol 2000, V60, P1101 HCAPLUS (4) Brognard, J; Cancer Res 2001, V61, P3986 HCAPLUS (5) Buckbinder, L; Nature 1995, V377, P646 HCAPLUS (6) Butt, A; J Biol Chem 2000, V275, P39174 HCAPLUS (7) Campbell, P; Am J Physiol 1998, V275, PE321 HCAPLUS (8) Chen, R; Oncogene 1998, V17, P1959 HCAPLUS (9) Cohick, W; J Cell Physiol 1994, V161, P178 HCAPLUS (10) Grill, C; J Cell Physiol 2000, V183, P273 HCAPLUS (11) Grimberg, A; J Cell Physiol 2000, V183, P1 HCAPLUS (12) Han, G; J Biol Chem 1997, V272, P13711 HCAPLUS (13) Hausler, P; Eur J Immunol 1998, V28, P57 MEDLINE (14) Hochscheid, R; J Endocrinol 2000, V166, P553 HCAPLUS

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L26
     ANSWER 15 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
      2002:240579 HCAPLUS
DN
      136:273173
      Entered STN: 28 Mar 2002
      Method for use of IGF-binding protein for
      selective sensitization of target cells in vivo
IN
      Mascarenhas, Desmond
PA
      Bioexpertise, LLC, USA
      PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
SO
      CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
      Patent
LA
      English
IC
      ICM A61K038-00
CC
      1-6 (Pharmacology)
FAN.CNT 1
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PRAI US 2000-233840P
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                               P
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      WO 2001-US29188
                               W
                                      20010918
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CLASS
                    CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
                            -----
 WO 2002024216 ICM
                            A61K038-00
     Methods for the treatment of human disease are provided. IGFBP-
      3 is administered together with a co-administered agent to
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subjects having disease, thereby alleviating the symptoms of the disease, under conditions where administration of IGFBP-3 alone at the maximum practicable dose has no measurable beneficial effect on the disease condition. ST IGFBP3 insulin binding protein sequence antitumor IT Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (IGFBP-3; method for use of IGFbinding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Mammary gland (adenocarcinoma, inhibitors; method for use of IGFbinding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) Antitumor agents TT (antibiotic; method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Nutrients (antinutrients; method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Antibiotics (antitumor; method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Intestine, neoplasm (colon, inhibitors; method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Antitumor agents (colon; method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Lung, neoplasm Pancreas, neoplasm Stomach, neoplasm (inhibitors; method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Receptors RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (ligands; method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Antitumor agents (lung; method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) TT Antitumor agents (mammary gland adenocarcinoma; method for use of IGFbinding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo) IT Acidity Alkylating agents, biological Antitumor agents Apoptosis Heat Human Osmolarity Pressure Protein sequences Radiation Test kits Vaccines (method for use of IGF-binding protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)

IT

Antibodies and Immunoglobulins

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DNA
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (method for use of IGF-binding protein
        for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
     Cytokines
     Nucleic acids
     Peptides, biological studies
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (method for use of IGF-binding protein
        for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
     Prostate gland
         (neoplasm, inhibitors; method for use of IGF-binding
        protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
     Antitumor agents
        (pancreas; method for use of IGF-binding
        protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
     Antitumor agents
        (prostate gland; method for use of IGF-binding
        protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
     Microtubule
IT
        (stabilizer; method for use of IGF-binding
        protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
     Antitumor agents
IT
        (stomach; method for use of IGF-binding
        protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
     Alkaloids, biological studies
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (vinca; method for use of IGF-binding
        protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
     405341-12-0
                   405341-13-1
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     PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
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        (amino acid sequence; method for use of IGF-binding
        protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
     169592-56-7, Caspase-3
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (method for use of IGF-binding protein
        for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
                                  51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil
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                                                             57-22-7, Vincristine
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     59-05-2, Methotrexate
                                                                   10540-29-1,
                                           15663-27-1, Cisplatin
                                                                     18883-66-4,
     Streptozotocin
                      25316-40-9, Adriamycin
                                                33069-62-4, Taxol
                                                                     33419-42-0,
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     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (method for use of IGF-binding protein
        for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
IT
     405276-09-7
                   405276-10-0
     RL: PRP (Properties)
        (unclaimed sequence; method for use of IGF-binding
        protein for selective sensitization of target cells in vivo)
L26
     ANSWER 16 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     2001:850890 HCAPLUS
ΆN
DN
     136:1666
ED
     Entered STN: 23 Nov 2001
     cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-like
TТ
     growth factor binding protein
     3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an IGF-independent
     IGFBP-3 interacting protein, and their diagnostic and
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therapeutic uses
IN
     Oh, Youngman; Rosenfeld, Ron; Ingermann, Angela Ranae
PA
     Oregon Health & Sciences University, USA
SO
     PCT Int. Appl., 109 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
     Patent
DT
    English
LΑ
IC
     ICM A61K
     3-3 (Biochemical Genetics)
     Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2, 9, 13, 14
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CLASS
 PATENT NO.
                CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2001087238
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                       A61K
    There is disclosed an isolated cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:1), clone 4.33,
    encoding a polypeptide and comprising a coding region (SEQ ID NO:2) of the
    sequence described in SEQ ID NO:1, or a sequence having at least 90%
    homol. with the coding region of SEQ ID NO:1. The clone 4.33 polypeptide
    functions as a specific cell-surface receptor for IGF-BP-3 (
    insulin-like growth factor
    binding protein 3), and undergoes nuclear
    translocation in combination with IGF-BP-3. IGF-BP-3
    and IGF-BP-3R (insulin-like growth
    factor binding protein 3 receptor
    P4.33) cooperatively suppress DNA synthesis and cell growth, and induce
    caspase activation and apoptosis in cancer cells, indicating that clone
    4.33 is an important mediator of IGF-independent growth
    inhibitory actions of IGF-BP-3. The P4.33:IGFBP-
    3 system of the present invention can be used, inter alia, in
    screening and diagnostic assays, and for therapeutic methods for cancer
    treatment and tumor suppression. CDNA clone 4.33 is expressed in multiple
    human tissues and is differentially expressed in normal vs. cancerous
    human cell lines. There is a significant decrease in endogenous
    expression of clone 4.33 in PC-3 prostate cancer cells. Exptl. results
    from overexpression of IGF-BP-3R in cancer cell lines suggest
    that it represents a novel mammalian cell death receptor.
ST
    cDNA sequence human IGFBP 3 receptor; insulin like
    growth factor binding protein receptor drug screening;
    IGFBP3R binding IGFBP inhibition DNA replication cell
    proliferation; apoptosis cancer cell growth inhibition IGFBP3
    receptor diagnosis therapy
IT
    Cyclins
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RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (D1, cell differentiation marker; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for
        human insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
TT
     Cyclins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (E, cell differentiation marker; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for
        human insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Animal cell line
        (Hs578T (breast cancer), transfected; cDNA and polypeptide sequences
        for human insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 receptor
        (IGF-BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-
        3 interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic
        uses)
IT
     Antisense oligonucleotides
     Ribozymes
     RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IGF-BP-3R-specific; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
    Receptors
     RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study,
     unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
     study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (IGF-BP-3R; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study,
     unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
     (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (IGFBP-3; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
    Animal cell line
        (MCF-7, transfected; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
TΤ
    Animal cell line
        (PC-3; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
    Proteins
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
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(RAP1, phosphorylation of, assays; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for
        human insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Transcription factors
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (Rb, cell differentiation marker; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for
        human insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
        (agents; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
     Amniotic fluid
     Lymph
     Saliva
        (anal.; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
TT
     Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
     USES (Uses)
        (anti-IGF-BP-3R; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
TT
     Apoptosis
     Cell proliferation
     Signal transduction, biological
     Transcriptional regulation
     Translation, genetic
        (assays; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
    Antitumor agents
     Blood analysis
     Cell membrane
     Diagnosis
    Drug screening
     Fluorescent indicators
     Gene therapy
     Immobilization, molecular or cellular
     Immunotherapy
       Lung, neoplasm
    Mammary gland, neoplasm
    Molecular association
     Molecular cloning
    Nucleic acid hybridization
     PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
     Prognosis
     Protein sequences
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Urine analysis
     cDNA sequences
        (cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Fusion proteins (chimeric proteins)
     RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES
     (Uses)
        (cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
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        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Diagnosis
     Diagnosis
        (cancer; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Prostate gland, neoplasm
        (carcinoma; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Uterus, neoplasm
        (cervix; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Intestine, neoplasm
        (colon; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Immunoassay
        (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for
        human insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
    Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
     RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (humanized, monoclonal; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
TТ
    Enzymes, biological studies
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RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
     study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (immobilized, label; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
        (immunoblotting; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Drug delivery systems
        (immunoconjugates; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
        (immunodiagnosis; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
        (immunohistochem.; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Immunoassay
        (immunopptn.; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin
        -like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Biological transport
        (intracellular, nuclear translocation assay; cDNA and polypeptide
        sequences for human insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 receptor
        (IGF-BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-
        3 interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic
        uses)
IT
     Peptides, biological studies
     Proteins
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
     study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (labeled; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Cell differentiation
        (marker assay; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin
        -like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Diagnosis
        (mol.; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
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IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
     Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
IT
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
     study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (monoclonal; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin
        -like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
     Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (p21CIP1, cell differentiation marker; cDNA and polypeptide sequences
        for human insulin-like growth
        factor binding protein 3 receptor
        (IGF-BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-
        3 interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic
        uses)
     Ras proteins
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (phosphorylation of, assays; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Phosphorylation, biological
        (protein, receptor-mediated; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
     DNA formation
IT
        (replication, inhibition of; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Placenta
     Umbilical cord
        (tissue, anal.; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
TΤ
     Cell nucleus
        (translocation assay; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     Placenta
        (villus, tissue, anal.; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     251929-01-8P
    RL: ANT (Analyte); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study,
     unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
     study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (amino acid sequence; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
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insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
TΤ
     67763-96-6, IGF-I
                         67763-97-7, IGF-II
     RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-
        like growth factor binding
        protein 3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R), an
        IGF-independent IGFBP-3 interacting
        protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     186322-81-6, Caspase
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (cell differentiation marker; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     375927-99-4, 3: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 3 claimed DNA 375928-00-0, 4: PN:
     WO0187238 SEQID: 4 claimed DNA
                                     375928-01-1, 5: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 5
     claimed DNA 375928-02-2, 6: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 6 claimed DNA 375928-03-3, 7: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 7 claimed DNA 375928-04-4
                                                           375928-04-4, 8: PN:
     WO0187238 SEQID: 8 claimed DNA
                                      375928-05-5, 9: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 9
                  375928-06-6, 10: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 10 claimed DNA
     claimed DNA
     375928-07-7, 11: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 11 claimed DNA
                                                             375928-08-8, 12:
     PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 12 claimed DNA
                                           375928-09-9, 13: PN: WO0187238
                             375928-10-2, 14: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 14 claimed
     SEQID: 13 claimed DNA
           375928-11-3, 15: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 15 claimed DNA
                                                                   375928-12-4,
     16: PN: WO0187238 SEQID: 16 claimed DNA
                                              375928-13-5, 17: PN: WO0187238
     SEQID: 17 claimed DNA
     RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (human IGF-BP-3 receptor specific antisense oligonucleotide;
        cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein
        3 receptor (IGF-BP-3R) and their diagnostic and
        therapeutic uses)
IT
     375927-98-3
     RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST
     (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (nucleotide sequence; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
IT
     142008-29-5, Protein kinase A
                                    142243-02-5, MAP kinase
                                                               142805-58-1, Mek
              144697-16-5, B-Raf kinase
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (phosphorylation of, assays; cDNA and polypeptide sequences for human
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 receptor (IGF
        -BP-3R), an IGF-independent IGFBP-3
        interacting protein, and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses)
L26 ANSWER 17 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
    2001:213653 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
    135:178662
ED
    Entered STN: 26 Mar 2001
TI
    Molecular pathology of lung cancer and the system of insulin-like growth
     factors
```

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ΑU
     Kogan, E. A.; Jaques, G.
     I. M. Sechenov Moscow Med. Academy, Moscow, 119881, Russia
CS
     Arkhiv Patologii (1999), 61(5), 55-61
SO
     CODEN: ARPTAF; ISSN: 0004-1955
PΒ
     Meditsina
ΤП
     Journal
     Russian
LA
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
CC
     Section cross-reference(s): 2
     Mol. pathol. of lung cancer (LC) investigates mol.-genetic rearrangements
AΒ
     initiating development and growth of the tumor. The system of
     insulin-like growth factors (IGF) and binding
     proteins (IGFBP) regulates cell proliferation in the
     majority of embryonal and tumor tissues of man and animals in the course
     of reparation processes and productive inflammatory reaction. A general
     property of all LC histol. types is the presence in their cells of various
     members of IGF-system. Content of IGFII in tumor cells
     correlated with IGFBP-1, IGFBP-2, IGFBP-5.
     Localization of IGFII and IGFBP in LC was different.
     IGFBP-1, -2, and -5, blocking IGFII, are detected in large amts.
     in areas of cell death inducing apoptosis while IGFII accumulates in
     dividing cells and foci of keratinization. Nuclear deposits of
     IGFBP-3 in bronchioloalveolar LC create phenomenon of
     intranuclear inclusion of "owl's eye" type. Synthesis of the majority of
     IGF occurs in tumor cells. Stromal cells also produce and
     transport of IGFII and IGFBP into the tumor.
     insulin like growth factor IGFII lung cancer; IGFBP lung cancer
ST
     cell proliferation apoptosis
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
IT
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
        (IGF-BP-1; IGFII and IGF-binding
        protein localization in in different types of human lung
        cancer)
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
ΙT
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (IGF-BP-2; IGFII and IGF-binding
        protein localization in in different types of human lung
ΙT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (IGF-BP-3; IGFII and IGF-
        binding protein localization in in different types of
        human lung cancer)
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (IGF-BP-4; IGFII and IGF-binding
        protein localization in in different types of human lung
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (IGF-BP-5; IGFII and IGF-binding
        protein localization in in different types of human lung
        cancer)
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Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
IT
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (IGF-BP-6; IGFII and IGF-binding
        protein localization in in different types of human lung
        cancer)
IT
     Cell nucleus
     Cytoplasm
     Extracellular matrix
     Fibroblast
     Histiocyte
     Lymphocyte
        (IGFII and IGF-binding protein
        localization in in different types of human lung cancer)
TΤ
     Cell proliferation
        (IGFII and IGF-binding protein
        localization in in different types of human lung cancer in relation to)
IT
        (adenocarcinoma; IGFII and IGF-binding
        protein localization in in different types of human lung
        cancer)
     Lung, neoplasm
IT
        (carcinoid; IGFII and IGF-binding
        protein localization in in different types of human lung
        cancer)
TΤ
     Bronchi
        (carcinoma; IGFII and IGF-binding
        protein localization in in different types of human lung
        cancer)
     Blood vessel
IT
        (endothelium; IGFII and IGF-binding protein
        localization in in different types of human lung cancer)
TТ
     Lung, neoplasm
        (large-cell carcinoma; IGFII and
        IGF-binding protein localization in in
        different types of human lung cancer)
IT
     Lung, neoplasm
        (non-small-cell carcinoma;
        IGFII and IGF-binding protein
        localization in in different types of human lung cancer)
TT
     Lymphocyte
        (plasma cell; IGFII and IGF-binding protein
        localization in in different types of human lung cancer)
TT
     Lung, neoplasm
        (small-cell carcinoma; IGFII and
        IGF-binding protein localization in in
        different types of human lung cancer)
     Lung, neoplasm
IT
        (squamous cell carcinoma; IGFII and
        IGF-binding protein localization in in
        different types of human lung cancer)
IT
     67763-97-7, IGFII
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (IGFII and IGF-binding protein
        localization in in different types of human lung cancer)
     ANSWER 18 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
L26
     2000:716902 HCAPLUS
ΑN
DN
     134:160904
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ED
     Entered STN: 11 Oct 2000
TΤ
     Role of the insulin-like growth factor family in cancer development and
     progression
     Yu, Herbert; Rohan, Thomas
ΑU
     Feist-Weiller Cancer Center, Louisiana State University Health Sciences
CS
     Center, Shreveport, LA, 71130-3932, USA
     Journal of the National Cancer Institute (2000), 92(18),
SO
     1472-1489
     CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
     Oxford University Press
PΒ
     Journal; General Review
DT
     English
LA
CC
     14-0 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 2
     A review with ~ 316 refs. The insulin-like growth factors (IGFs
AB
     ) are mitogens that play a pivotal role in regulating cell proliferation,
     differentiation, and apoptosis. The effects of IGFs are
     mediated through the IGF-I receptor, which is also involved in
     cell transformation induced by tumor virus proteins and oncogene products.
     Six IGF-binding proteins (IGFBPs)
     can inhibit or enhance the actions of IGFs. These opposing
     effects are determined by the structures of the binding
               The effects of IGFBPs on IGFs are
     regulated in part by IGFBP proteases. Laboratory studies have shown
     that IGFs exert strong mitogenic and antiapoptotic actions on
     various cancer cells. IGFs also act synergistically with other
     mitogenic growth factors and steroids and antagonize the effect of
     antiproliferative mols. on cancer growth. The role of IGFs in cancer is supported by epidemiol. studies, which have found that high
     levels of circulating IGF-I and low levels of IGFBP-
     3 are associated with increased risk of several common cancers,
     including those of the prostate, breast, colorectum, and lung.
     further suggests that certain lifestyles, such as one involving a
     high-energy diet, may increase IGF-I levels, a finding that is
     supported by animal expts. indicating that IGFs may abolish the
     inhibitory effect of energy restriction on cancer growth. Further
     investigation of the role of IGFs in linking high energy intake,
     increased cell proliferation, suppression of apoptosis, and increased
     cancer risk may provide new insights into the etiol. of cancer and lead to
     new strategies for cancer prevention.
ST
     review IGF IGFBP3 cancer
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
        (IGF-BP-3; role of insulin-like growth
        factor family in cancer development and progression)
IT
     Prostate gland
        (carcinoma; role of insulin-like growth factor family in cancer
        development and progression)
IT
     Mammary gland
        (neoplasm; role of insulin-like growth factor family in cancer
        development and progression)
ΙT
     Lung, neoplasm
     Neoplasm
     Risk assessment
        (role of insulin-like growth factor family in cancer development and
        progression)
TΤ
     61912-98-9, Insulin like growth factor
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
     process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
     PROC (Process)
        (role of insulin-like growth factor family in cancer development and
```

progression)

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RE.CNT
       316
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AN
     2000:678596 HCAPLUS
DN
     133:294469
ED
     Entered STN: 27 Sep 2000
ΤI
     Transfection of human insulin-like growth
     factor-binding protein 3 gene
     inhibits cell growth and tumorigenicity: a cell culture model for lung
ΑU
     Hochscheid, R.; Jaques, G.; Wegmann, B.
     Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Hematology/Oncology,
     Philipps-University, Marburg, D-35033, Germany
SO
     Journal of Endocrinology (2000), 166(3), 553-563
     CODEN: JOENAK; ISSN: 0022-0795
PΒ
     Society for Endocrinology
DT
     Journal
LΑ
     English
CC
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 2
AΒ
     IGF-I and IGF-II are potent mitogens, postulated to
     exert autocrine/paracrine effects on growth regulation in human lung
             Their proliferative effects are modulated by IGF-
     binding proteins (IGFBPs), which are found in
     conditioned medium (CM) of lung cancer cell lines.
                                                        The biol. role of the
     IGFBPs, which are ontogenetically and hormonally regulated, is not
     fully understood. Both inhibitory and stimulatory effects on cell growth
     have been demonstrated. Exogenous IGFBP-3 has been
     consistently shown to block IGF action, inhibiting cell growth
     in vitro. In order to evaluate the action of endogenously produced
     IGFBP-3 on cell growth in lung cancer, we stably
     transfected the non-small cell lung cancer cell line NCI-H23 with human
     IGFBP-3 cDNA (resulting in NCI-H23 pOPI3/BP-3) or with
     the vector pOPI3CAT as control (resulting in NCI-H23 pOPI3CAT). RT-PCR
     confirmed expression of IGFBP-3-specific mRNA in
     NCI-H23 pOPI3/BP-3, but not in NCI-H23 or NCI-H23 pOPI3CAT. Western
     ligand blot and Western immunoblot anal. of CMs yielded strong signals of
     the characteristic 40-44 kDa human IGFBP-3 protein in
     NCI-H23 pOPI3/BP-3. An IGFBP-3 ELISA demonstrated a
     20-fold increase in IGFBP-3 protein expression in
    NCI-H23 pOPI3/BP-3 as compared with NCI-H23. The growth of NCI-H23
     pOPI3/BP-3 in serum-containing medium was significantly slower (1.7-fold) than
     that of NCI-H23 or the vector-transfected control NCI-H23 pOPI3CAT. While
     the proliferation rate of parental and vector-transfected cells could be
     stimulated by IGF-I, IGF-II, IGF-I analog
     Long R3 IGF-I or insulin, that of NCI-H23 pOPI3/BP-3 could not.
    Xenotransplantation in nude mice resulted in a marked tumor growth after
     the injection of NCI-H23 or NCI-H23 pOPI3CAT, but absent or minimal growth
     for the IGFBP-3-transfected cell line. These data
     suggest that IGFBP-3 is a potent inhibitor of cell
    growth in human lung cancer cell lines and may impair tumorigenicity in
    vivo.
    IGFBP3 lung cancer cell growth tumorigenicity
IT
    Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
    RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGF-BP-3; transfection of human
       insulin-like growth factor-
       binding protein 3 gene inhibits cell growth
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and tumorigenicity: a cell culture model for lung cancer)

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Lung, neoplasm
        (non-small-cell carcinoma;
        transfection of human insulin-like growth
        factor-binding protein 3 gene
        inhibits cell growth and tumorigenicity: a cell culture model for lung
     Proliferation inhibition
        (transfection of human insulin-like growth
        factor-binding protein 3 gene
        inhibits cell growth and tumorigenicity: a cell culture model for lung
     9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
                                                67763-96-6, IGF-I
IT
     67763-97-7, IGF-II
                           143045-27-6
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (transfection of human insulin-like growth
        factor-binding protein 3 gene
        inhibits cell growth and tumorigenicity: a cell culture model for lung
        cancer)
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- L26 ANSWER 20 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 2000:370424 HCAPLUS
- DN 133:264860

- ED Entered STN: 05 Jun 2000
- TI Joint effect of insulin-like growth factors and mutagen sensitivity in lung cancer risk
- AU Wu, Xifeng; Yu, He; Amos, Christopher I.; Hong, Waun K.; Spitz, Margaret R.
- CS Department of Epidemiology, The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
- SO Journal of the National Cancer Institute (2000), 92(9), 737-743 CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
- PB Oxford University Press
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 2
- AB Background: We hypothesize that accumulation of genetic damage is dependent on an individual's intrinsic carcinogen sensitivity and on various humoral factors (e.g., insulin-like growth factors [IGFs]) that enhance proliferation, resistance to apoptotic cell death, and clonal outgrowth of genetically damaged cells. We tested this hypothesis by determining whether proliferation potential and genetic instability are associated with the risk of lung cancer. Methods: In a study of 183 lung cancer patients and 227 matched control subjects, we examined the joint effects of latent genetic instability (measured as mutagen sensitivity) and elevated proliferation potential (assessed by measuring IGFs) in lung cancer risk Levels of ICF-II TCF-II and
 -) in lung cancer risk. Levels of IGF-I, IGF-II, and

IGF-binding protein-3 (IGFBP-

3) in plasma were measured by use of immunoassay kits. Mutagen sensitivity was assessed by quantitating bleomycin- and benzo[a]pyrene diol epoxide (BPDE)-induced chromatid breaks in peripheral blood lymphocyte cultures. Results: Although not statistically significant, the mean levels of IGF-I and the molar ratio of IGF-I/
IGFBP-3 were higher in patients with advanced or poorly differentiated disease than in patients with early or well-differentiated

IGFBP-3 were higher in patients with advanced or poorly differentiated disease than in patients with early or well-differentiated disease. Variation in IGFs was not associated with any specific histol. type or tumor stage. High levels of IGF-I and enhanced mutagen sensitivity were individually associated with increased risk of lung cancer: odds ratio (OR) of 2.13 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.20-3.78) for IGF-I, 2.50 (95% CI = 1.49-4.20) for bleomycin sensitivity, and 2.95 (95% CI = 1.72-5.06) for BPDE sensitivity. The OR was statistically significantly elevated to 8.88 for both higher IGF-I and bleomycin sensitivity (95% CI = 3.67-21.50) and to 13.53 for higher IGF-I and BPDE sensitivity combined (95% CI = 4.48-40.89). With all three risk factors considered together, the OR was 17.09 (95% CI = 4.16-70.27). High levels of IGFBP-3 alone were

associated with reduced lung cancer risk: OR = 0.59 (95% CI = 0.33-1.05). Conclusions: Our data suggest that individuals with genetic instability and higher proliferation potential are at enhanced risk for lung cancer.

ST IGF IGFBP mutagen sensitivity lung cancer risk

IT Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses) (IGF-BP-3; insulin-like growth factors

and mutagen sensitivity in human lung cancer risk)
Lung, neoplasm

(adenocarcinoma; insulin-like growth factors and mutagen sensitivity in human lung cancer risk)

IT Biomarkers (biological responses)

Blood plasma

IT

Cell proliferation

Lung, neoplasm

Risk assessment

(insulin-like growth factors and mutagen sensitivity in human lung cancer risk)

```
IT
     Lung, neoplasm
        (large-cell carcinoma; insulin-like
        growth factors and mutagen sensitivity in human lung cancer risk)
TT
        (small-cell carcinoma; insulin-like
        growth factors and mutagen sensitivity in human lung cancer risk)
     Lung, neoplasm
IT
        (squamous cell carcinoma; insulin-like
        growth factors and mutagen sensitivity in human lung cancer risk)
                            58917-67-2
IT
     11056-06-7, Bleomycin
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
        (insulin-like growth factors and mutagen sensitivity in human lung
        cancer risk)
IT
     67763-96-6, IGF-I
                         67763-97-7, IGF-II
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU
     (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
        (insulin-like growth factors and mutagen sensitivity in human lung
        cancer risk)
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L26 ANSWER 21 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     1999:788286 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
     132:18926
     Entered STN: 14 Dec 1999
ED
     IGFs and human cancer. Implications regarding the risk of growth
TI
     hormone therapy
     Shim, Melanie; Cohen, Pinchas
ΑU
     Division Pediatric Endocrinology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, 90095, USA
CS
SO
     Hormone Research (1999), 51(Suppl. 3), 42-51
     CODEN: HRMRA3; ISSN: 0301-0163
PΒ
     S. Karger AG
     Journal; General Review
DT
     English
LΑ
CC
     2-0 (Mammalian Hormones)
     Section cross-reference(s): 14
     A review with 91 refs. is given. Perturbations of the insulin-like growth
AΒ
     factor (IGF) axis, including the autocrine production of
     IGFs, IGF binding proteins (
     IGFBPs) and IGFBP proteases such as prostate specific
     antigen (PSA), and cathepsin D were identified in prostate, lung, and
     breast cancer cells and tissues. Blood serum IGFBP-3
     levels were found to be neg. correlated to the risk of cancer.
     Interestingly, IGFBP-3 is a potent inhibitor of
     IGF action and also mediates apoptosis via an IGF
     -independent mechanism. Recent case-control studies have found an approx.
     10% increase in the serum levels of IGF-I in patients with
     prostate, breast, and lung cancers, which are among the most frequently
     diagnosed cancers. While the studies indicate an association between serum
     IGF-I levels and cancer risk, causality was not established.
     Thus, serum IGF-I level may actually be a confounding variable,
     serving as a marker for autocrine tissue IGF-I production Growth
     hormone (GH) therapy raises both IGF-1 and IGFBP-
     3 levels in serum. However, the role of GH in controlling
     prostate, breast, and lung growth and carcinogenesis remains unclear from
     animal studies. Increased GH levels as seen in acromegaly were associated
     with benign prostatic hyperplasia but not with prostate, breast, or lung
     cancers, although colon cancer mortality may be increased. Should serum
     IGF-I levels be proven to play a causal role in the pathogenesis
     of cancer, interpreting the risk associated with therapies such as GH
     replacement must take into account both the duration of exposure and the
     risk magnitude associated with the degree of serum IGF-I elevation.
     Since GH-deficient patients often have a subnormal IGF-I serum
     level, which normalizes on therapy, their cancer risk on GH therapy
     probably does not increase substantially above that of the normal
     population. Until further research in the area dictates otherwise,
     ongoing surveillance and routine monitoring of IGF-I levels in
     GH recipients should become standard of care.
ST
     review IGF IGFBP growth hormone cancer
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (IGF-BP-3; IGFs and cancer,
        risk of growth hormone therapy)
IT
     Lung, neoplasm
        (IGFs and cancer, risk of growth hormone therapy)
IT
     Mammary gland
     Prostate gland
        (neoplasm; IGFs and cancer, risk of growth hormone therapy)
IT
     67763-96-6, IGF-I
```

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence) (IGFs and cancer, risk of growth hormone therapy) 9002-72-6, Somatotropin RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (replacement therapy; IGFs and cancer, risk of growth hormone therapy) THERE ARE 92 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD RE.CNT 92 (1) Allen, D; J Pediatr 1996, V128, PS8 MEDLINE (2) Angelloz-Nicoud, P; Endocrinol 1995, V136, P5485 HCAPLUS (3) Ankrapp, D; Cancer Res 1993, V53, P3399 HCAPLUS (4) Arteaga, C; Breast Cancer Res Treat 1992, V22, P101 HCAPLUS (5) Barxilay, J; Arch Intern Med 1991, V151, P1629 (6) Bengtsson, B; J Pediatr Endocrinol 1993, V6, P73 MEDLINE (7) Bently, H; Nature 1974, V252, P747 (8) Blatt, J; Eur J Pediatr 1987, V146, P257 HCAPLUS (9) Blethen, S; Curr Opin Pediatr 1995, V7, P466 MEDLINE (10) Brunner, N; Breast Cancer Res Treat 1996, V39, P87 HCAPLUS (11) Chan, J; Science 1998, V279, P563 HCAPLUS (12) Chen, J; J Cell Physiol 1994, V158, P69 HCAPLUS (13) Cohen, P; Horm Metab Res 1994, V26, P81 HCAPLUS (14) Cohen, P; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1991, V73, P401 HCAPLUS (15) Cohen, P; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1992, V75, P1046 HCAPLUS (16) Cohen, P; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1993, V76, P1031 MEDLINE (17) Cohen, P; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1994, V79, P1410 HCAPLUS (18) Cohen, P; J Endocrinol 1994, V142, P407 HCAPLUS (19) Cohen, P; J Natl Cancer Inst 1998, V90, P876 HCAPLUS (20) Cohen, P: The IGFs and Their Regulatory Proteins 1994, P369 HCAPLUS (21) Colao, A; Clin Endocrinol (Oxf) 1997, V47, P23 MEDLINE (22) Colao, A; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1998, V83, P775 HCAPLUS (23) Colleti, R; Cancer Res 1989, V49, P1882 (24) Conover, C; J Biol Chem 1994, V269, P7076 HCAPLUS (25) Enoch, T; Cell 1991, V65, P921 HCAPLUS (26) Estrov, Z; J Clin Oncol 1991, V9, P394 HCAPLUS (27) Ezzat, S; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1991, V72, P245 MEDLINE (28) Ezzat, S; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1991, V72, P245 MEDLINE (29) Favoni, R; Int J Cancer 1994, V56, P858 HCAPLUS (30) Figueroa, J; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1995, V80, P3476 HCAPLUS (31) Grimberg, A; Molecular Mechanisms to Regulate the Activities of Insulin-like Growth Factors 1998, P205 HCAPLUS (32) Gucev, Z; Cancer Res 1996, V56, P1545 HCAPLUS (33) Hampel, O; J Urol 1998, V159, P2220 HCAPLUS (34) Hankinson, S; Lancet 1998, V351, P1393 MEDLINE (35) Jaques, G; Endocrinology 1997, V138, P17657 (36) Jungwirth, A; Br J Cancer 1997, V75, P1585 HCAPLUS (37) Kaiser, U; J Cancer Res Clin Oncol 1993, V119, P665 MEDLINE (38) Kanety, H; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1993, V77, P229 MEDLINE (39) Kawamura, I; Anticancer Res 1994, V14, P427 HCAPLUS (40) Klein, I; Ann Intern Med 1982, V97, P27 MEDLINE (41) Kurland, E; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1998, V83, P2576 HCAPLUS (42) Ladas, S; Clin Endocrinol (Oxf) 1994, V41, P597 MEDLINE (43) Lamharzi, N; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1998, V95, P8864 HCAPLUS (44) Lee, A; Biomed Pharmacother 1995, V49, P415 HCAPLUS (45) Lee, A; J Endocrinol 1997, V152, P39 HCAPLUS

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- L26 ANSWER 22 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 1997:206468 HCAPLUS
- DN 126:291716
- ED Entered STN: 29 Mar 1997
- TI Nuclear localization of insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3 in a lung cancer cell line
- Eugenija; Radulescu, Razvan T.; Havemann, Klaus
- CS Dep. Internal Med., Philipps-Univ., Marburg, D-35033, Germany SO Endocrinology (1997), 138(4), 1767-1770
- CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
- PB Endocrine Society
- DT Journal

ΑU

- LA English
- CC 14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 2
- AB Considerable evidence exists that lung cancer cell lines produce large amts. of insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins (
 IGFBPs). In addition, these cells are subject to an autocrine or

Jaques, Gabriele; Noll, Katja; Wegmann, Barbara; Witten, Sonja; Kogan,

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paracrine growth control by insulin-like growth factors (IGFs).
     The authors now demonstrate by immunocytochem. with IGFBP-
     3 antibodies that nuclei of a lung cancer cell line (A549)
     distinctly immunostain for IGFBP-3. This finding led
     the authors to investigate in more detail the localization of this protein
     that, to date, had only been known to occur extracellularly. Ligand
     blotting revealed that purified nuclear exts. contain a 43,000-Da
     IGFBP which can bind [I125] IGF-I. By Western blot this
     protein was identified as IGFBP-3. Thus, the authors'
     data are consistent with the results of a previous structural study
     predicting a nuclear localization for IGFBP-3.
     Moreover, the authors' findings raise the possibility that nuclear
     IGFBP-3 is functional and involved in the pathogenesis
    of lung cancer.
    nucleus IGFBP3 lung cancer
ST
IT
     Animal cell line
        (A549; nuclear localization of insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein
        3 in a lung cancer cell line)
IT
     Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
        (IGF-BP-3; nuclear localization of
        insulin-like growth factor
        binding protein 3 in a lung cancer cell
        line)
IT
     Cell nucleus
       Lung, neoplasm
        (nuclear localization of insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein
        3 in a lung cancer cell line)
     67763-96-6, IGF-I
IT
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (nuclear localization of insulin-like
        growth factor binding protein
        3 in a lung cancer cell line)
L26 ANSWER 23 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
    1996:412788 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
     125:77381
     Entered STN: 16 Jul 1996
ED
     Insulin-like growth factors stimulate the release of insulin-
TI
     like growth factor-binding
     protein-3 (IGFBP-3) and degradation
     of IGFBP-4 in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines
    Noll, Katja; Wegmann, Barbara R.; Havemann, Klaus; Jaques, Gabriele
ΑU
     Department of Internal Medicine, Philipps University Marburg, Marburg,
CS
     35043, Germany
SO
     Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism (1996), 81(7),
     2653-2662
     CODEN: JCEMAZ; ISSN: 0021-972X
PB
     Endocrine Society
DT
     Journal
LA
     English
CC
     2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
     Section cross-reference(s): 14
     Insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) are potent mitogens for lung
     cancer cells. This proliferative activity is influenced by their
     binding proteins (IGFBPs). We report here on
     the regulatory effects of IGF-I and IGF-II on the
     production and release of IGFBPs by nonsmall cell lung cancer cell
     lines (NSCLC). The nine NSCLC cell lines used in this study showed mRNA
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expression of all six IGFBPs known, as determined by PCR, and protein
secretion of IGFBP-1, -2, -3, -4, and -6, as analyzed by Western
immunoblots. The addition of IGFs to a serum-free medium showed
divergence effects on IGFBP-3 and IGFBP-4
levels in a conditioned medium (GM). IGF-I and IGF
-II, but not insulin, led to a much higher concentration of IGFBP-
3 in the CM of all tested NSCLC cell lines, whereas the level of
immunol. detected membrane-associated IGFBP-3 was
decreased. Furthermore, Northern anal. of mRNA isolated from A549
revealed that IGFBP-3 specific mRNA was not changed by
IGF-I or IGF-II, suggesting that the IGF
-induced effects on IGFBP-3 depend on the release of
cell-associated IGFBP-3. In contrast, IGFBP-4
levels were diminished by increasing concns. of IGFs in the CM
of the NSCLCs A549, NCI-H157, and U1752, with no response to insulin or
the IGF-I analog, whereas IGFBP-4-specific mRNA was
not changed by IGF-I or IGF-II, as determined by Northern
      The same effects were seen in a cell-free system after incubation
of the CM with IGFs. The decrease in IGFBP-4 concns.
was prevented by coincubation of the CM with the IGFs and either
ethylenediamine tetraacetate or 1,10-phenanthrolene, but not with other
protease inhibitors. We suggest that IGFs may either activate
an IGFBP-4-specific metalloprotease present in NSCLC CM or that
the binding of IGFs to IGFBP-4 may enhance the
susceptibility of IGFBP-4 to proteolytic degradation Based on these
data, we present evidence that IGFs may regulate their own
availability both by releasing IGFBP-3 from cell
membranes and through proteolytic degradation of IGFBP-4.
IGF IGFBP3 IGFBP4 lung cancer
Transcription, genetic
   (IGF stimulation of IGF-BP-3 release and
   IGF-BP-4 degradation in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines)
Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM
(Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation,
nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
   (IGF-BP-1 (insulin-like growth factor-binding
   protein 1), IGF effect on IGF-BP-3
   expression and metabolism in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines)
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM
(Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation,
nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
   (IGF-BP-2 (insulin-like growth factor-binding
   protein 2), IGF effect on IGF-BP-3
   expression and metabolism in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines)
Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
(Biological study); PROC (Process)
   (IGF-BP-3 (insulin-like growth
   factor-binding protein 3),
   IGF stimulation of IGF-BP-3 release and IGF
   -BP-4 degradation in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines)
Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
(Biological study); PROC (Process)
   (IGF-BP-4 (insulin-like growth factor-binding
   protein 4), IGF stimulation of IGF-BP-3
   release and IGF-BP-4 degradation in nonsmall cell lung cancer
   cell lines)
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM
(Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation,
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ST

IT

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IT

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nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
        (IGF-BP-5 (insulin-like growth factor-binding
       protein 5), IGF effect on IGF-BP-3
        expression and metabolism in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines)
    Glycoproteins, specific or class
IT
    RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM
     (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation,
     nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
        (IGF-BP-6 (insulin-like growth factor-binding
        protein 6), IGF effect on IGF-BP-3
        expression and metabolism in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines)
    Lung, neoplasm
IT
        (non-small-cell carcinoma,
        IGF stimulation of IGF-BP-3 release and IGF
        -BP-4 degradation in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines)
     67763-96-6, IGF-I 67763-97-7, IGF-II
IT
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (IGF stimulation of IGF-BP-3 release and
        IGF-BP-4 degradation in nonsmall cell lung cancer cell lines)
=> => fil cancer
FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 12:07:40 ON 01 SEP 2004
 FILE COVERS 1963 TO 15 Nov 2002 (20021115/ED)
 On July 28, 2002, CANCERLIT was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.
 CANCERLIT thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2002 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.
 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance
 identification.
=> d all
    ANSWER 1 OF 1 CANCERLIT on STN
L33
                    CANCERLIT
AN
     2002163411
               PubMed ID: 12068000
DN
     22062819
     Insulin-like growth factor
TΙ
     binding protein-3 inhibits the growth of
     non-small cell lung cancer.
     Lee Ho-Young; Chun Kyung-Hee; Liu Bingrong; Wiehle Sandra A; Cristiano
ΑU
     Richard J; Hong Waun Ki; Cohen Pinchas; Kurie Jonathan M
     Department of Thoracic/Head and Neck Medical Oncology, The University of
CS
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     Insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) have mitogenic and antiapoptotic
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     properties and have been implicated in the development of lung cancer. The
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effects of IGFs are modulated by insulin-like growth factor binding

proteins (IGFBPs). This study explored the effects of IGFBP-

3 on non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells after infection with an adenovirus constitutively expressing IGFBP-3 under the control of the cytomegalovirus promoter (Ad5CMV-BP3). We found that IGFs, especially IGF-I, stimulated the growth of NSCLC cells, and Ad5CMV-BP3 suppressed this IGF-I-induced NSCLC cell growth. We also found that the clonogenicity of H1299 cells in soft agar was markedly reduced by Ad5CMV-BP3. Furthermore, direct injection of Ad5CMV-BP3 into H1299 NSCLC xenografts s.c. established in athymic nude mice induced massive destruction of the tumors. Ad5CMV-BP3 did not induce detectable cytotoxicity on normal human bronchial epithelial cells, suggesting therapeutic efficacy of this virus. Ad5CMV-BP3 infection was accompanied by apoptotic cell death in vitro as detected by flow cytometry, DNA fragmentation analysis, and Western blot analysis on the expression of Bcl-2 and on the cleavage of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase, a substrate of caspase 3. Immunofluorescence confocal microscopy was also used to show the apoptotic effect of Ad5CMV-BP3 in H1299 tumors established in nude mice. These findings indicated that IGFBP-3 was a potent inducer of apoptosis in NSCLC cells in vitro and in vivo. To delineate the underlying mechanism, we examined the effect of IGFBP-3 on Akt/protein kinase B and glycogen synthase kinase-3beta, downstream mediators of the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase pathway, and on mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), all three of which are activated by IGF-mediated signaling pathways and have important roles in cell survival. IGFBP-3 overexpression inhibited the phosphorylation of Akt and glycogen synthase kinase-3beta and the activity of MAPK. Furthermore, IGF-I rescued the NSCLC cells from serum depletion-induced apoptosis, and this rescue was blocked in Ad5CMV-BP-3-infected H1299 NSCLC cells. Transient transfection with activated Akt or constitutively active MAPK kinase-1, an upstream activator of MAPK, partially blocked IGFBP-3-induced apoptosis of NSCLC cells. These findings suggested that the growth-regulatory effect of IGFBP-3 on NSCLC cells was attributable in part to the inhibition of the IGF-induced survival pathway. These data demonstrate the importance of IGFBP-3 in the regulation of NSCLC cell proliferation, clonogenicity, and tumor growth, suggesting that IGFBP-3 is a target for the treatment of lung cancer and that Ad5CMV-BP3 is a potential therapeutic agent. Check Tags: Animal; Female; Human 1-Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase: AI, antagonists & inhibitors 1-Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase: PH, physiology Adenoviridae: GE, genetics Apoptosis: PH, physiology Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung: GE, genetics Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung: ME, metabolism *Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung: PA, pathology Cell Division: PH, physiology Gene Transfer Techniques Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein 3: BI, biosynthesis Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein 3: GE, genetics *Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein 3: PH, physiology Lung Neoplasms: GE, genetics Lung Neoplasms: ME, metabolism *Lung Neoplasms: PA, pathology MAP Kinase Signaling System: PH, physiology Mice, Nude Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Kinases: BI, biosynthesis Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Kinases: GE, genetics Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Kinases: PH, physiology Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases: BI, biosynthesis

Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases: GE, genetics Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases: PH, physiology

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Proto-Oncogene Proteins: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Proto-Oncogene Proteins: PH, physiology

CN 0 (Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein 3); 0 (MAP Kinase
Signaling System); 0 (Proto-Oncogene Proteins); 0 (proto-oncogene protein
akt); EC 2.7.1.- (MEK1 protein); EC 2.7.1.- (Protein-Serine-Threonine
Kinases); EC 2.7.1.137 (1-Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase); EC 2.7.10.(Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Kinases)

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